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Hill-forts of Northern France: a Note on the Expedition to Normandy, 1939

By R. E. M. WHEELER, Director

IN 1939, in *Antiquity*, xiii, 58, and *Revue Archéologique*, janvier-mars, p. 103, I summarized the results of the work of an expedition sent out in 1938 by the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Leverhulme Trustees, and the University of London, to investigate the hill-forts of northern France. The purpose of the expedition was twofold: first to prepare a map and classified schedule of these hill-forts, and secondly to ascertain by partial excavation the dominant cultures associated with outstanding or representative examples. Our survey covered the departments of Finistère, Morbihan, Côtes-du-Nord, Ille-et-Vilaine, Manche, and a part of Loire-Inférieure. Our excavation was sufficient to ascertain the cultures associated with the outstanding hill-fort known as the Camp d'Artus at Huelgoat (Finistère), the Châtelier at Le Petit Celland, east of Avranches (Manche), and Kercaradec in the commune of Penhars, near Quimper (south Finistère). Briefly, the results of excavation and ground survey were as follows:

The major earthworks (Camp d'Artus, Le Petit Celland, and, by analogy, the unexcavated camp in the Forêt de Fougères, Ille-et-Vilaine) were points of concentration at the time of the Caesarian invasion in 56 B.C. On the other hand, in southern Finistère and the Morbihan is a series of cliff-castles and other earthworks, sometimes with multiple lines of defence, which represent the headland fortresses described by Caesar as normal to the powerful tribe of the Veneti in those parts. The Veneti were not only the pioneers of maritime trade in the Channel at the time but were also the spear-point of Gaulish resistance to

Roman arms in the north-west. To them, on surface evidence alone, it was possible to ascribe the closely similar cliff-castles of Scilly and the Cornish peninsula. Furthermore, since in the whole of north-western France it was only in the Venetic area that the principle of multiple lines of defence, associated with the use of slingstones (which were the causative factor in the evolution of this defensive principle), was developed, it was reasonable to derive the widespread use both of slingstones and of multiple defences in our own south-western hill-forts to Venetic colonization or influence.

After the summary in question was written, these inferences were carried further by excavation and analysis in Britain. Excavation in 1939 in the cliff-castle at Gurnard's Head, on the northern side of the tin-bearing region of western Cornwall, revealed a defensive system identical in detail with that discovered by excavation at Kercaradec in 1938.¹ In both cases the defences are triple and the main rampart is stone-faced with three steps or stages on the inner side—combined features which are distinctive and therefore significantly comparable. Further, Gurnard's Head has produced pottery with the devolved 'duck' pattern which has already been recognized in Brittany.² In both cases, moreover, slingstones are associated with this system. Without developing this line of inference further in the present context it may, I think, be affirmed that the attribution of the initial spread of the multiple system of defensive earthwork in Britain to Venetic influence in pre-Caesarian times has met with provisional acceptance.³

To reinforce this conclusion further exploration was admittedly necessary in the more easterly regions of northern France. To secure this the Society of Antiquaries in 1939, in association once more with the Leverhulme Trustees, made a further substantial grant for exploration and excavation. The work was curtailed by the outbreak of war and the same interruption has prevented the proper preparation of the results actually obtained. Nevertheless, the investigation was carried far enough to justify certain major deductions which, in the uncertainty of the times, are worth summary presentation.

It may at once be said that ground-survey carried out sys-

¹ *Arch. Journ.* xcvi (1941), 100.

² *Ibid.* xcv (1939), 1.

³ As a subsidiary issue, I have elsewhere postulated a secondary extension of Venetic influence into Wessex at the time of the Caesarian conquest of the Venetic homeland, but the *initial* Venetic influx into the south-west of England belongs manifestly to the period of Breton-Cornish commerce and industry preceding Caesar—preceding him perhaps by several generations.



Le Châtellier, Duclair (Seine-Inférieure): main ditch and rampart, showing cresting



Le Châtellier, Duclair (Seine-Inférieure): external cresting, summit of main rampart

matically in Calvados, Seine-Inférieure, and Eure, and less extensively in Orne, fully confirmed the general results of the 1938 campaign. In the whole of this region, extending from the Manche to Dieppe, there is only one earthwork which can fairly be described as multiple, namely at Orival, south of Rouen—a Belgic oppidum¹ where an outer line of defence gives a multiple aspect to the fortress, though not of a kind comparable with the multiple earthworks of Wessex and the west. The inference, therefore, of 1938 that the immediate continental source of multiple earthworks should be traced to the Venetic area of southern Brittany is confirmed beyond doubt. This may, I think, be claimed as a substantive advance in the development of the history of British Iron Age architecture.²

For the rest, preliminary reconnaissance of the major earthworks of eastern Normandy has already produced one interesting and outstanding conclusion. Of the surviving hill-forts of that region a majority approximate to a single distinctive type. The characteristics of that type are threefold: first, the use of commanding promontories with huge ramparts (20–30 ft. high) across the neck and a broad flat ditch with or without a counterscarp bank; secondly, formidable entrances defended by a marked inturning of the flanking ramparts; thirdly, situation upon a sub-soil in which Clay-with-flints tends to be a dominant element. To these traits may in several instances be added a fourth: a tendency to include easy access to the sea or a main river (e.g. the Cité de Limes, north-east of Dieppe, encloses a coomb which slopes easily to the shore). These combined features, at any rate the first two of them, distinguish the camps in question from all others in northern France. How far the series extends to the east or north-east of Dieppe I do not at present know, but to the south-west of Dieppe as far as the two flanks of the Seine valley there are no fewer than ten examples,³ of which at least three are

¹ This camp was not excavated, but industrial quarrying into the main rampart had thrown out a large number of sherds, some with cordons and sub-pedestal bases of types ascribable to the last pre-Caesarian phase of the Iron Age. These sherds antedate or are contemporary with the construction of the earthwork, which cannot be attributed to a date subsequent to the Caesarian conquest and (in its present form) is therefore bracketed.

² I would again emphasize the point that I do not for a moment ascribe all multiple earthworks in Britain to the Veneti, any more than one could ascribe all armour-clad warships to the French, who first produced them. I am here concerned with the germ of the idea, not with its ultimate provincial development.

³ Namely, in Eure, St. Pierre d'Autils and Vernon; and in Seine-Inférieure, Bracqueumont (Cité de Limes), Caudebec (i), Duclair, Fécamp, Heugleville-sur-Scie, Incheville, Sandouville, and Veulettes.

on Clay-with-flints, all save one (where the evidence is destroyed) have the inturned entrance, all have the huge main rampart and distinctive flat ditch, and two (the Camp du Canada at Fécamp and the Châtellier at Duclair) have been proved by excavation to be of the latest pre-Roman, i.e. Belgic period. Again, with the exception of Orival, which is a variant of the same period, the Camp de Calidu, west of Caudebec ('Caudebec ii'), which may well have been of the same sort but is not here included, and possibly an earlier nucleus of the Cité de Limes, no camp of any size in this area can be ascribed to any other type. In other words, in and north-east of the Seine region the only outstanding earth-works of the Roman phase must be ascribed to the Belgic culture of La Tène III. Prior to that phase there were here apparently few if any hill-forts—certainly no hill-fort tradition which can be regarded as of any significance in relation to our British series.

Now it so happens that in 1938 at Oldbury, near Ightham, in Kent, Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins found by excavation certain of the distinctive features of the eastern Normandy group, namely, the high rampart, with a stone cresting which has an almost exact parallel at Duclair,¹ and the characteristic broad flat ditch.² At Oldbury these features belonged to the rebuilding of a slightly earlier camp about the time of the Claudian invasion of A.D. 43, and this rebuilding was associated with a Belgic culture. The close resemblance of the Oldbury section to the Normandy type can be demonstrated by a comparison of pl. LVI, showing a section through the main (eastern) defence of the Duclair oppidum, with *Arch. Cantiana*, li (1939), fig. 6, facing p. 156.

The Normandy series cannot in date of construction be later than the Caesarian conquest of the region in 56 B.C., i.e. it is nearly a century earlier than the rebuild of Oldbury. But at Fécamp the partial occupation of the site was found to have lasted continuously until the early phase of the south Gaulish Samian potteries in the second quarter of the first century A.D., so that the constructional type remained familiar to the Belgic world until the invasion of Britain. This continued, if partial, occupation of a pre-Roman fortification is now known to be a sufficiently common pheno-

¹ A somewhat similar revetment to the upper part of the outer face of the rampart occurred in the Belgic period at Poundbury, Dorset.—K. M. Richardson in *Antig. Journ.* xx (1940), 433, and pl. LXXI, site G. The size, though not the construction, of the Iron Age B main rampart of Maiden Castle may owe something to influence from Normandy; this link is at least possible chronologically, but the whole matter needs further thought.

² Preliminary report in *Arch. Cantiana*, li (1939), 137.

menon: examples at Maiden Castle in Dorset, at Gergovia, Bibracte, and Alesia in France, are proof enough. In other words, until the development of a settled urban civilization of Roman type—a process which might be drawn out for half a century or more—a proportion of the native population was allowed to remain, under surveillance, in its original environment.

Apart from the Oldbury analogy attention may here be drawn to the outstanding size of certain other earthworks which in Britain may be ascribed to the Belgic period. Thus the great fortifications at Wheathampstead in Hertfordshire, or the immense boundary dyke known as Beech Bottom near St. Albans, although they lack certain of the features of the Normandy group, share with it the use of high ramparts with the convenient addition of a counterscarp bank. Moreover, both at Wheathampstead and at the somewhat later Belgic site at Prae Wood near St. Albans a part of the defended area lies on Clay-with-flints or sticky gravel, again as in the Normandy examples cited above. The apparent preference for this unsympathetic subsoil may well be, as Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing has suggested to me, the desire of the builders to make use of the surface-water which it readily retains. Thus at Fécamp a permanent pool of surface-water is situated in the middle of the camp, and a similar pool exists in the analogous camp at Vernon. Furthermore, the possibility that the Belgae were already in part equipped with the coulter-plough, capable of coping with a clay or clay-gravel subsoil, has already been urged,¹ and may help to explain the indifference to, or the choice of, a fertile clay site by the Belgic farmers.

To the west of the Seine valley, i.e. in Calvados, Eure, and the northern region of Orne, thirteen camps were inspected, and although the list is doubtless incomplete it is unlikely that more than a very few escaped rediscovery. As already indicated, not one among these camps can be described as multiple, and none of them has any clear resemblance to our south-western series.

On all grounds it is evident that the great development of earthwork-construction which characterizes the south and south-west of England in the last two or three centuries B.C. is due in considerable measure to provincial initiative. Here and there a seed can be detected on the continent, but the fine flower of British Iron Age fortification grew in the favourable environment of a relatively barbarian outland. This fact, of course, adds

¹ J. B. P. Karslake, *Antiq. Journ.* xiii (1933), 455.

further difficulty to the search for the continental origins of our earlier Iron Age cultures. It seems likely now that these, in so far as northern France is concerned, must be sought on open or lightly protected sites: and such sites can only be discovered by a systematic exploration—both on the ground and from the air—which has not yet been undertaken by French archaeology and must a little longer attend its time.

A Roman Pottery of the Hadrian-Antonine Period at Verulamium

By PHILIP CORDER, F.S.A.

DURING the excavation in 1932 of a small rectangular building in Insula V at Verulamium a large rubbish-pit was found impingeing upon, but not underlying, its south wall (*Verulamium*, pp. 111-12). Fourteen vessels from this pit are illustrated in the Report (*ibid.*, p. 186 and figs. 30 and 31), and described as follows:

The contents of the pit included a number of 'saggers' and 'wasters' evidently the debris from some neighbouring kiln. Both the wasters and much of the pottery were of a uniform hard buff ware and had evidently come from the same source. The pottery, which was clearly of one period, was associated with coins of Sabina (A.D. 119-38—M. and S. 1023), Hadrian (A.D. 132-4—M. and S. 714), and Antoninus Pius (A.D. 154-5—M. and S. 930), and may be ascribed to the period A.D. 120-60.

It will be apparent that we have here the 'throw-outs' of a local pottery manufactory, whose activities are approximately dated by coins to the Hadrian-Antonine period, a date which can, moreover, be checked by reference to the associated non-local types.¹

The local pottery recovered from the pit is in great quantity, representing some fourteen types (see Table of Approximate Percentages, p. 293), several of which, notably groups of mortaria bearing the stamps of two makers, receive no mention in the Verulamium Report. Moreover, it became clear in the course of its examination that many vessels in other dated groups found in the southern part of the city, and the majority of the cinerary urns and many of the jugs and bowls from the St. Stephen's grave-groups,² were either made at the 'Pit 6' pottery or at other contemporary local potteries using the same clay and producing the same ceramic forms.³

¹ In *Verulamium* figs. 30 and 31 no distinction is drawn between the local and non-local wares from pit 6. Examination of the sherds makes it possible to eliminate nos. 28, 30, 35, 38, 39, 40 from the local group, which formed the bulk of the pottery from the pit.

² 'The Romano-British Cemetery at St. Stephen's, near Verulamium', by Norman Davey, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Transactions of the St. Albans & Herts. A. & A. Soc.* 1935, pp. 243-75.

³ Although no kilns were found during the excavation of Insula V, the north-west corner of which was not explored, there was evidence in the form of lumps

A re-examination of the pottery, now in the Herts. County Museum, St. Albans, from the Romano-British kilns found at Radlett in 1898¹ reveals a striking similarity in the clay and in the types of vessel made there. It would indeed be difficult to distinguish the products of the two potteries, and one might be tempted to look upon them as branches of the same firm, for they are certainly contemporary, were it not that the names of the Radlett potters (*CASTVS* and *G ATTIVS MARINVS*) do not occur on the pit 6 mortaria, which have the marks of their own potters.

In view of the scarcity of closely dated series of local Roman coarse pottery types in the south-east Midlands, and the growing tendency among archaeologists to build upon one another's guesses, no apology is needed for describing and illustrating fully a dated series of local wares produced within the largest city of the area.

The Ware

The ware varies little, except in colour, and one description will serve for all forms. It is, as Dr. Wheeler has said, of a uniform hardness, and often thin. Sometimes it appears laminated and has flaked, though this may be due to overfiring. It never has a polished or burnished surface, and very seldom do burnished lines occur in decoration, except on the latticed dishes (type 3 *a* and *b*). No other form of decoration is ever used, nor is the ware ever varnished, fumed, painted, or slip-coated. The surface is left unsmoothed, has a slightly granular appearance, and feels sandy to the touch. The colour aimed at is a clear pale buff, and many vessels attain this. There is a tendency for the ware to be pinkish in the break, and its buff colour varies with different batches from light red to pale orange-white. When badly overfired it may turn grey, with a reddish core, but this colour is never intended, and no deliberate fuming has taken place. In the following descriptions no further reference will be made to colour or ware. It will always be found that shape is more significant in establishing the date of a pot than colour or fabric, and where fabric can be used as indication of source of manufacture, it cannot be recognized from a printed description, but only by handling the ware in bulk.

of baked clay, among sherds twisted and cracked by faulty firing, to show that the kilns themselves must await discovery not far from pit 6.

¹ 'A Romano-British Kiln discovered at Radlett', by Wm. Page, F.S.A., *St. Albans & Herts. A. & A. Soc., Trans.*, vol. i, part iii, n.s., pp. 176-84.

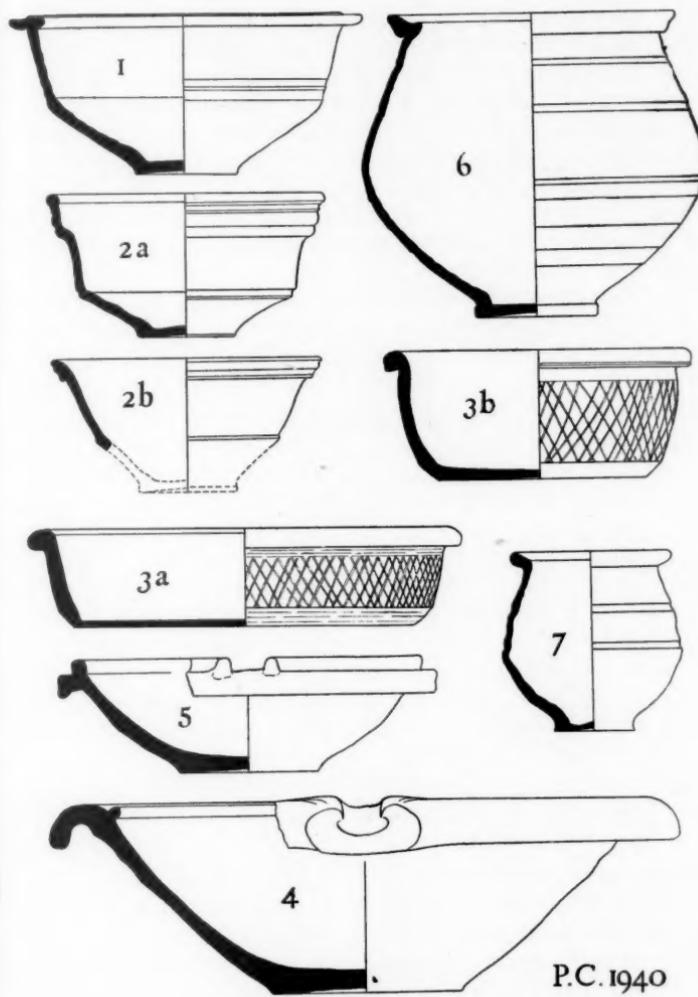


FIG. 1. Types 1-7. (1)

Type 1. CARINATED BOWL. (Fig. 1)

These bowls are the somewhat degenerate representative of a widespread type. They vary in rim diameter from about 5 in. to as much as 14 in., though the majority lie between 7 and 8 in. They tend to be weak in profile, and the slightly raised base is without moulded foot-ring. A groove usually surrounds the body

above the carination, producing a ledge or bulge at that point. They tend to be corrugated internally. Eleven complete or restored examples are in the Verulamium Museum. The average proportions of this group are: height 100, rim diameter 232, diameter at carination 179, diameter at base 75. Even in the smallest examples the diameter of the base, which averages 32 per cent. of that of the rim, does not fall below 2 in. The angle of the sides of the upper part of the body is indicated by the fact that the average diameter at the carination is 77 per cent. of that of the rim.

The rim shows very great variation of form, and it must be stressed that no chronological significance can be attached to the angle of rim and side at Verulamium.¹ They fall into four main groups:

- (1) *Fig. 2, A-E.* Marked internal bead, often thicker than the protruding flange, which usually bears a double groove or reeding. The flange is sometimes upturned to provide seating for a lid, but the actual rim of the bowl may be formed by its outer edge (B), the middle ridge (A), or the inner bead (C-E).
- (2) *Fig. 2, F-K.* The flange forms an acute angle with the side, is down-sloping, and often deeply undercut and folded upon itself. The outer edge is often sharply pointed. No internal bead.
- (3) *Fig. 2, L-S.* Flange almost level, either plain (L), or with double groove (O-Q), and not often undercut. This type admits of great variety.
- (4) *Fig. 2, T-X.* A few smaller examples, under 6 in. in diameter, have a plain flange (T-V), or a raised bead forming the actual rim (W, X).

These bowls were certainly used for cooking purposes, and the lids (type 14) are designed to be used with them as well as with the jars (types 6 and 8).

This type of carinated bowl appears first at Haltern² (11 B.C.-A.D. 9) and later attains almost universal distribution on military sites during the Flavian period, continuing in popularity throughout the reign of Trajan. It is found in the primary rampart bank

¹ At the Caerleon Amphitheatre (*Arch. lxxviii*, 180) it was found that the angle formed by the flange with the shoulder of the bowl had this significance, obtuse-angled flanges being dated from c. A.D. 110. This distinction cannot, however, be maintained at Verulamium, as Dr. Wheeler supposes (*Verulamium*, p. 196). Cf. fig. 2, and *Verulamium*, fig. 35, nos. 69, 70.

² *Mitteilungen der Altertums-Kommission für Westfalen V*, Taf. XII, 56 and Abb. 31, p. 239.



FIG. 2. Rim sections of Type 1. (1)

at York,¹ in the pre-Agricolan occupation,² and in the Agricolan rampart at Malton.³ It comes from the ditches of the early fort at Newstead⁴ and from Agricolan Fendoch.⁵ It occurs at Slack,⁶

¹ *J.R.S.* xv, fig. 97, 11-13.

² Corder, *Defences of the Roman Fort at Malton*, fig. 1, 9, 10.

³ *Ibid.*, fig. 2, 3; fig. 15, 11-13, 15, 16.

⁴ Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post and its People*, type 37, pp. 249-50.

⁵ *P.S.A. Scot.* lxxiii, fig. 15, 6.

⁶ *Y.A.J.* xxvi, pl. xxiv, 76-84.

Corbridge,¹ and Caerhun² in the same period. It was the most characteristic bowl of the pottery of the XXth Legion at Holt.³ Its popularity declines during the first quarter of the second century. It survives rarely to the period of Hadrian on the Wall,⁴ and then usually in a degenerate form.⁵ New features like trellis or lattice decoration begin to appear, and the reeded rim becomes increasingly rare.⁶ Its occurrence on Antonine military sites is still rarer, though a few instances are to be noted on the Scottish Wall.⁷ In short, on military sites in Britain it is characteristic of the Flavian-Trajan period (A.D. 69-117), and by the Antonine period it has been superseded by the 'pie-dish' with a flat or roll rim.

But in the villas and provincial towns of the south and east it had a much longer life. At Verulamium it is extremely common in the Hadrian-Antonine period, continuing in use until c. A.D. 190.⁸ At Caistor-by-Norwich it was in use c. A.D. 120-40,⁹ and at Lockleys, Welwyn, after A.D. 150.¹⁰ A series from Ashstead, Surrey, is contemporary with our Verulamium examples and closely resembles them in form and fabric.¹¹ It is significant that the 'Pit 6' pottery was manufacturing these bowls and the roll-rim dishes (types 3 *a* and *b*), characteristic of Antonine military sites, at the same time. No clearer example could be given of the conservatism in ceramic fashions of the civil area of Britain. It is clear that the armies of the north and west drew their supplies of coarse pottery from their own kilns, which had ceased to manufacture carinated bowls of this form at a time when the 'Pit 6' pottery and that at Radlett were only beginning their period of activity.¹² It follows that caution must be observed in using this form of bowl as a criterion of date, due regard being given to the area in which it occurs and to its source of manufacture, if this be known.

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd series, viii, fig. 7, 38-42; *ibid.*, 4th series, xv, fig. 9, 17-18.

² *Arch. Camb.* (June 1934), fig. 28, 93-160.

³ Grimes, 'Holt, Denbighshire, the Twentieth Legion at Castle Lyons', *Y Gymroddor*, xli, fig. 65, pp. 153, 217. ⁴ *Trans. C. & W.A.A. Soc.* xi, n.s., pl. III, 1.

⁵ *Ibid.*, new series, xxx, fig. 16, 63, 64.

⁶ *Arch. Camb.* (Dec. 1932), fig. 61, 386-404.

⁷ Miller, *The Roman Fort at Balmuildy*, pl. XLVII, 1, and *P.S.A. Scot.* lxiii (1928-9), fig. 101, 1, 2 and pp. 536-7.

⁸ *Verulamium*, fig. 28, 20; and *Insula xvii*, pit 2 (unpublished).

⁹ *Norfolk Archaeology*, xxi (1936), V. 5, V. 6; *J.R.S.* xxii, p. 44.

¹⁰ *Antiq. Journ.* xviii, fig. 13, 11. p. 374.

¹¹ *Surrey A.C.* xxxviii, fig. 1, 1-7, and p. 140.

¹² It may well be that the kilns from which the army drew its supply of carinated bowls were destroyed in the disturbances which led to the disappearance of the IXth Legion, the destruction being confined to the frontier region.

Type 2. CARINATED BOWL IMITATING SAMIAN 29. (Fig. 1)

These bowls are thin and well formed and are without the decoration of incised or burnished lines or rouletting that occurs elsewhere on the type. They are not in any large quantity among the sherds preserved from the excavation (but see *Verulamium*, p. 186), at least in comparison with the flanged type of carinated bowl (type 1). The moulded collar on type 2 *a*, representing the rouletted zone on the prototype, Samian 29, has a variable number of grooves.¹ Type 2 *b* is represented by only three rims. In this variant the moulded collar is narrower and the sides more oblique.

A large number of these bowls occurs at Wroxeter in deposits dated A.D. 80–120, but it is noted there that they hardly last into the reign of Hadrian.² They appear to be exceptional on the Hadrianic military frontier, that is after A.D. 120.³ If this dating also holds good for Verulamium,⁴ these bowls must have been passing out of fashion at the time of the establishment of the 'Pit 6' pottery, some twenty years after the disappearance of their Samian prototype.

Type 3 *a* and *b*. PIE-DISH WITH ROLL RIM. (Fig. 1)

This takes two forms, here distinguished as *a* and *b*. The former is a shallow dish, with thick sides and heavy roll rim. The latter is closely similar, but deeper in proportion to its width. Rather less than half the examples of *a* have a faintly impressed lattice pattern upon the body, but this appears invariably to be the case with *b*. All have a well-marked bevel at the base, which is thinner than the sides of the vessel. The fine burnished surface, so usual elsewhere in this form of dish, is never present in the local ware from pit 6, nor does the usual black or grey colour occur except as the result of over-firing.

The Antonine date of such roll-rim dishes and bowls is not in doubt. Three-quarters or more of the bowls from the Antonine forts at Balmuildy,⁵ Old Kilpatrick,⁶ and Mumrills⁷ are of this form. Although the roll rim first appears on the Wall in period I, it does not become common until after A.D. 200, when it super-

¹ Cf. *Verulamium*, fig. 31, 36, 37.

² *Wroxeter I*, fig. 17, 6, 7, and p. 70.

³ Appletree Turret (C. & W.A.A.S. n.s. xiii, pl. xvii, 63).

⁴ Their relative scarcity at Verulamium is emphasized by the fact that not a single example occurs in the St. Stephen's Cemetery, which contains numerous examples of types 1, 6, 8, 10, and 11.

⁵ Miller, *The Roman Fort at Balmuildy*, p. 90.

⁶ Miller, *The Roman Fort at Old Kilpatrick*, p. 47.

⁷ P.S.A. Scot. lxiii, p. 539.

sedes the flat-rimmed pie-dish in period II.¹ At Verulamium the form is common 'after the beginning of the Antonine period'.² Its infrequency at the 'Pit 6' pottery relative to type 1 seems to indicate that it was only beginning to come into fashion at the end of the period A.D. 120-60.

It should, however, be noted that 'pie-dishes' of very similar form were a common product of the Hedgerley kilns in Buckinghamshire,³ which were active 'not long before or after the middle of the second century', reaching their greatest activity in the Antonine period. Though the flattish rim is there commoner than the roll rim, points of resemblance between this series and those from pit 6 are the frequency of undecorated dishes and the survival of the bevel at the base. At Hedgerley also the only form of decoration used was the lattice pattern.⁴

Type 4. MORTARIUM WITH BEAD AND ROLL RIM. (Fig. 1)

This type was made in large numbers, and the fortunate recovery of a number of stamped examples permits the type to be subdivided and the work of two potters to be distinguished.

(a) *Fig. 3, A-D.* Stamped across the flange in large letters R O A (retro), surrounded by a border of irregular strokes. The R and A are $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, the circular O, which contains a central dot, is $\frac{7}{16}$ in. high. This stamp must be looked upon as a trademark rather than a signature. In the mortaria made by this potter the flange is deeper and more hooked than that in class *b*. The bead sometimes rises above the flange (*b*), and sometimes falls below it (*c*, *d*). Diameters vary between 13 and $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. The grit is rather sparse and mixed, containing some flint. The spouts, many of which had become detached in the firing, as they were separately affixed after the bowl was finished on the wheel, are boldly protruding. In this potter's work the depth of the flange is greater than its width, measured horizontally to the outer edge from the bottom of the groove separating it from the bead. In the four stamped examples illustrated the ratio of depth to width is 109 : 100. This will prove a useful criterion in distinguishing the unstamped rims of classes *a* and *b*.

The only example of the work of the ROA potter yet recorded at Verulamium, apart from the sherds found in pit 6, was turned up during the digging of a pit south of the Roman Theatre in

¹ Birdoswald, *C. & W.A.A.* xxx, fig. 16, 79, 80; Chapel House Milecastle, *Arch. Ael.* 4th series, vii, pl. LII, 40; Bewcastle, *C. & W.A.A.*, n.s., xxxviii, fig. 24, nos. 31, 32.

² *Verulamium*, fig. 33, 51, 52, and p. 193.

³ *Records of Buckinghamshire*, vol. xiii, part iv, p. 276.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pl. ix, 6.

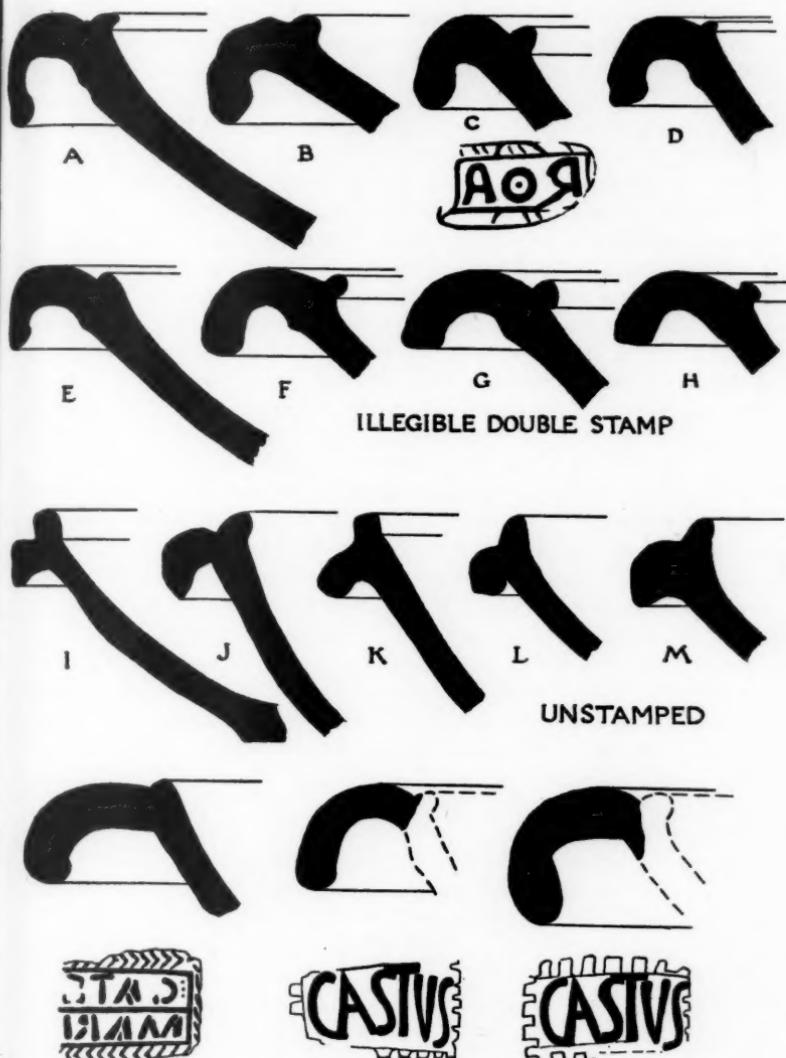


FIG. 3. Rim sections of Types 4 and 5, and stamped mortaria made at the Radlett kilns and found at Verulamium (1/2)

1940. The stamp was from the same mould as those recorded above, the rim was similar, and the diameter of the vessel $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. I have not been able to find other certain examples of his work

elsewhere. Two mortaria stamped **RO** (retro), followed by another letter, are recorded at Brecon.¹ These vessels are 'characteristic of the early second-century deposits on this site'. Neither of them has a rim profile similar to that of our stamped examples, nor has the **O** a central dot. But as they are contemporary, the possibility of their being by the same potter, but stamped with a different stamp, must be borne in mind. One of them (C37) resembles another mortarium from pit 6, excluded from our classification as a 'foreigner'. This bears the stamp **ATEP** (retro), followed by another letter, probably **O**. This stamp seems to be unrecorded elsewhere.

(b) *Fig. 3, e-h.* Stamped with a large, perhaps double, stamp, which is quite illegible. It cannot even be illustrated, as it was always applied when the clay was wet and the impression is consequently so blurred that it is not even possible to decide whether it is intended for lettering or for some distinctive design like a crude rosette. It is, however, readily recognizable, and all the examples (e, f, g, h) are stamped with the same stamp across the rim. It may be conjectured that this is the work of an illiterate potter intent on preserving an established convention but dimly understood. The rims of this potter's work are wider and shallower than those of class *a*, the ratio of depth to width, measured as above, being 67 : 100. In all the stamped examples the bead drops below the flange.

In other respects, such as grit and protruding spout, class *b* is indistinguishable from class *a*, though it tends perhaps to be rather larger, the stamped rims varying between 13 and 15 in. in diameter.

Mortaria rims of this form are notoriously difficult to date at all closely, but comparison with the many from northern military sites in the Hadrian-Antonine period would leave no doubt as to the date of these products of the 'Pit 6' pottery. For comparison with the contemporary work of the firm of **CASTVS** and **G. ATTIVS MARINVS** at Radlett, illustrations are given of examples of their work found at Verulamium.

Attention may also be drawn to the twenty-seven pre-Hadrianic mortaria rims from Corbridge, stamped **SVLLON**, which resemble our potters' work.² Further work by Mr. Birley has shown that the stamp **SVLLON** was part of a longer stamp reading **SVLLONIAC**. This may well stand for Sulloniaceae, at Brockley Hill, only eight miles from Verulamium. If further discoveries there prove his conjecture to be correct, we have here

¹ Wheeler, *The Roman Fort near Brecon*, fig. 98, C36, C37 and p. 247, nos. 11-12.

² *Arch. Ael.*, 4th series, xv, fig. 11, pp. 280-2.

the product of another local pottery, working perhaps a little earlier than the Radlett and Verulamium kilns.

Type 5. MORTARIUM WITH BEAD AND FLANGE. (Fig. 1)

The vessels of this type (Fig. 3, 1–M) bear no stamp. They are distinguished by a thick bead raised well above the drooping flange, which is lacking in definite character and varies greatly in form. The grit is sparse, rather fine, and usually mixed, though flint predominates. They are without protruding spouts like those of type 4, the bead being interrupted and bent down over the flange to form a rectangular opening, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to an inch wide. In size they are smaller than type 4, varying from 9 to 11 in. in diameter.

Typologically a late second- or even a third-century date might have been expected for these somewhat characterless vessels. It may, however, be noted that on the Scottish Wall a similar rapid degeneration in mortar rims appears during the Antonine period.¹ Potters' marks disappear, grit becomes smaller, and 'the spout shrinks to a feeble moulded aperture, and there is a marked contraction of the rim, with the result that the profile of the vessel becomes less bold and there is a great loss of size and weight'.² Mr. Miller attributes this to local manufacture, but such an explanation cannot apply to our Verulamium series, where the typologically earlier bead and roll rim form was manufactured at the same kilns as the small flanged type. As the latter are much less numerous, it may be suggested that the bead and roll rims of type 4 were being superseded by the smaller vessels of type 5 towards the end of the period A.D. 120–60.

Type 6. CARINATED OR BI-CONICAL URN WITH REEDED OR CONCAVE RIM. (Fig. 1)

These urns have three distinguishing features:

- (1) The maximum diameter of the body is invariably greater than the height, the proportion being usually 8 : 7.
- (2) The maximum girth or bulge is usually, as in the type-specimen, equidistant from the rim and base; it never occurs above this point, but sometimes below it, giving the pot a bag-shaped outline.
- (3) The rims, which are thick in proportion to the sides, are sharply out-bent, and in section closely resemble those of the carinated bowls (type 1), showing the same varieties of form (fig. 4).

¹ *Balmuildy*, pl. XLII; *Old Kilpatrick*, pl. xix.

² Miller, *Balmuildy*, p. 79.

In addition their sides, which are usually thin, are straight, or only very slightly convex, above the bulge, giving them almost a carination at this point. They have a girth-groove at their maximum diameter, and often other grooves around the upper part of the body. Below the bulge the body tends to be corrugated. The base, the diameter of which is less than half that of the rim, is slightly raised, and sometimes has a plain foot-ring.

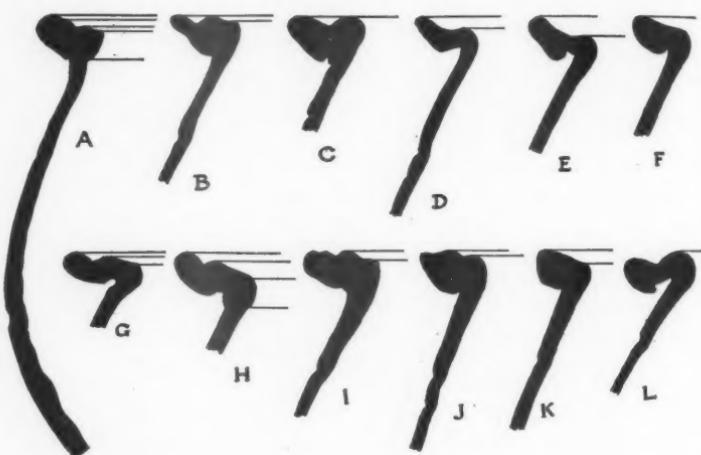


FIG. 4. Rim sections of Type 6. (1)

This type appears to be a further example of conservative ceramic taste. Elsewhere in Britain the form is not very common, and, at Richborough,¹ it is of Claudian date. It is found in London graves,² where it is also said to be Claudian on the analogy of the Richborough examples. But it was found freely on the G.P.O. site in deposits dated c. A.D. 80-120,³ which suggests that the London Grave Groups may be dated too early (see *infra*, p. 286). At Verulamium it occurs frequently in the St. Stephen's Cemetery,⁴ which was in use c. A.D. 90-150. A complete example, not previously published, and certainly made at the 'Pit 6' pottery, was found in a layer predating Building I, 1, which was constructed not earlier than A.D. 130, and was in use within the quarter century following that date.⁵ It was

¹ Richborough, type II.

² *Guildhall Mus. Cat.*, no. 113; *B.M. Roach Smith Col.*; *L.M. A. 11699*, all illustrated in *R.C.H.M. London*, fig. 66, 36, fig. 64, 24, fig. 67, 48.

³ *Archaeologia*, lxvi, 252, fig. 15, 36.

⁴ *St. Albans & Herts. A.A. Trans.* (1935), fig. 18.

⁵ *Verulamium*, pp. 81-3.

not, however, found in the large deposit of coarse ware from the unfinished well-shaft in Insula IV, 8, dated c. A.D. 160-90. In the Romano-British cemetery at Baldock, Herts., it is associated with Samian vessels stamped **ASIATICI OF, AVINIM, and OF VERIAN** in burial group 8 of Hadrian-Antonine date.¹ It is unknown on the military sites in the north, that is, after Flavian times. It must therefore be looked upon as a local type, in use during the first half of the second century at Verulamium. An urn with the lower part of the body concave towards the base instead of convex, but with very similar proportions, occurs at Niederbieber in the late second and the first part of the third century.² The rim, hollowed for the seating of a lid like type 14, closely resembles that of our examples.³

Type 7. SMALL JAR OR BEAKER. (Fig. 1)

This is of uncommon occurrence and may be considered as a smaller version of type 6, which it resembles in outline. The rim is sharply out-bent and usually flattened internally, as in the type specimen (*Verulamium*, fig. 30, 31), but is never grooved or reeded as in the larger vessels of type 6. The upper part of the body is almost straight and there is a wide groove above the carination and another between it and the rim.

Type 8. WIDE-MOUTHED ROUND-BODIED URNS. (Fig. 5)

In this common type of urn the rim diameter is more than double that of the base, and the maximum girth, which occurs at a point above the middle height of the urn, exceeds slightly its total height. The urn has an out-bent rim, for use with a lid (type 14), a short, slightly concave neck, demarcated from the bold swelling curve of the body by a shallow cordon. The base is slightly raised and is either plain or with a simple foot-ring.

There is little variation in the outline of the jar, but the rims admit of considerable variety (fig. 6). The commonest forms are:

- (1) A simple roll, either slightly undercut (A, B), or flat (C, E). It may be grooved around the edge (8a, C), flattened inside (D, G, H), or underneath (F).
- (2) Triangular, with pointed upper edge (L, M), which is closely related to the rim grooved or hollowed around the

¹ *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 256 and fig. 2, 320

² Oelmann, *Die Keramik des Kastells Niederbieber*, Taf. III, 89.

³ *Ibid.*, Abb. 55, fig. 1-5.

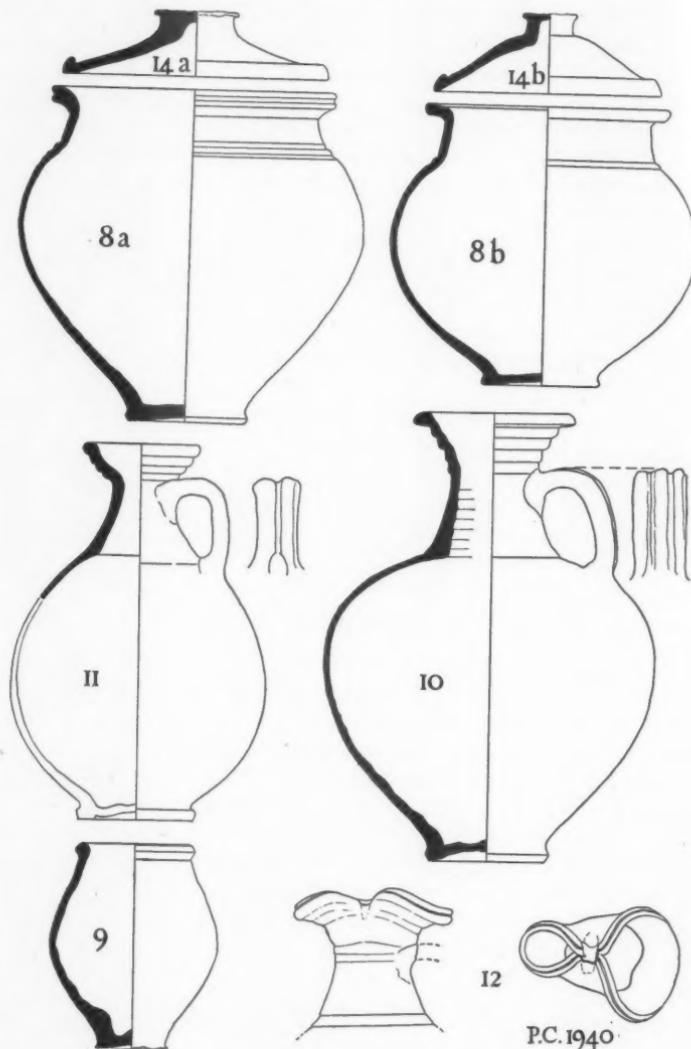


FIG. 5. Types 8 a-12, 14 a and b. (1)

upper edge for the seating of a lid (i, j, k, n). The simple triangular rims, like l and m, are the direct ancestors of the heavier rims common in the third-century jars (cf. fig. 7).

(3) Undercut roll. When the roll rim is deeply undercut (o, p) it becomes a collar around the lip of the jar.

The rims vary in diameter between $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. (8b and m) and $9\frac{7}{8}$ in. (g), the majority being $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in.

This type of vessel was in universal use for cooking and general domestic purposes at Verulamium in the first half of the second century. Its local popularity was such that normal Roman cooking-pots in grey ware with lattice decoration on the body, such as were in regular use in the army at this period, are hardly

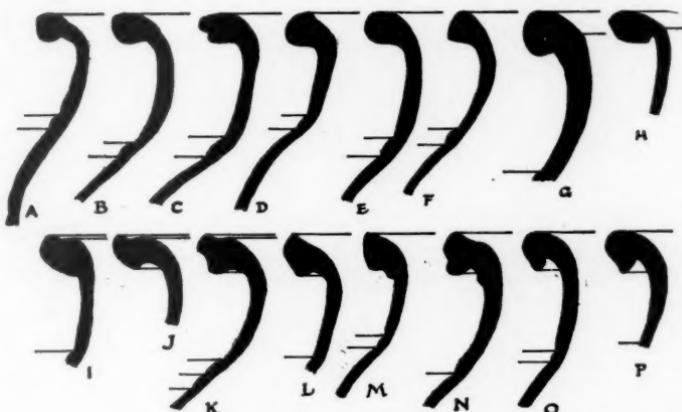


FIG. 6. Rim sections of Type 8. (1)

to be found at all. It was also the commonest form of cinerary urn at the St. Stephen's Cemetery,¹ where the majority appear to have been made at the 'Pit 6' pottery, or other contemporary potteries using the same clay.

Its subsequent development is easier to trace than its ancestry. It appears to have superseded the native Belgic cookpot, with its combed or rilled surface (Verulamium type 61), which certainly remained in use until the Boudiccan disaster of A.D. 61. Its squat neck, its bulging body and high shoulder, and cordon separating neck and body are all features derived from such Belgic prototypes as Wheathampstead type 10², Swarling types 12-15,³ Prae Wood type 45.⁴ Dated examples from the period between the Boudiccan revolt and the reign of Hadrian have not yet been recorded at Verulamium, and it may well be that

¹ *St. Albans & Herts. A.A. Trans.* 1935, figs. 19 and 20.

² *Verulamium*, pl. XLIX, 10.

³ *Swarling*, pl. VIII, 12-15.

⁴ *Verulamium*, fig. 16, 45 a, b.

potteries like the 'Pit 6' pottery sprang into being to satisfy the demand for Roman wares that accompanied the great urban expansion of the Hadrian-Antonine period. But the gap can be filled from other southern sites. The local kilns at Silchester were producing similar vessels in the mid-first century;¹ Richborough types 264, 267, 269, 270 are variously dated A.D. 75-100 and A.D. 80-120.² The type is not uncommon in London graves,³ where it is generally assigned to a mid- or late-first-century date on the analogy of Richborough type 28.⁴ The London examples are, however, less globular than the Richborough olla, and more closely resemble our 'Pit 6' vessels. Moreover, London 34 had for cover a reeded carinated bowl of our type 1, and London 33 ii was associated with a latticed jar usually assigned to the period c. A.D. 150-250. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the London graves in which these vessels occur have been dated rather too early, and that a date in the first half of the second century for those mentioned is probable.

A very similar series of jars was manufactured at Caistor-by-Norwich⁵ during the first half of the second century A.D. These vessels were without the shallow cordon at the junction of neck and body—a Belgic feature that survives in the 'Pit 6' series. The Caistor group B,⁶ which most closely resembles them, represented at least 70 per cent. of the jars of this form, and Professor Atkinson notes⁷ that 'these four groups B, C, D, and E represent the common cooking-pot of the period, and are in fact varieties of a single type of round-bodied jar in common use during the century A.D. 50-150'.

The fact that many of the urns from the St. Stephen's Cemetery were made at the 'Pit 6' pottery is demonstrated in the table of proportions given below. Only the two type-specimens from pit 6 were sufficiently complete for comparative measurement. Eight urns in the Verulamium Museum, from the St. Stephen's

¹ *Silchester*, pl. LXXXVIII, 6.

² *Richborough*, iii, pl. XXXVII.

³ *R.C.H.M. Roman London*, fig. 64, 19; fig. 66, 34, 33 ii; fig. 68, 59.

⁴ *Richborough*, i, pl. XXII.

⁵ *J.R.S.* xxii, pp. 40, 41, and pls. VII, VIII.

⁶ As a group these vessels are slightly taller than our 'Pit 6' series in proportion to diameter of rim and girth, the average proportions of the four specimens illustrated being: A 73, B 98, C 42.

⁷ *J.R.S.* xxii, 41.

¹ *Verulamium*, pp. 104, 182.

² *Archaeologia*, forthcoming, fig. 16, 10, 11.

³ 3rd century. *Verulamium*, pl. XXXI, p. 101.

⁴ Prior to c. A.D. 300. *Ibid.*, pl. XXX, pp. 95-6.

⁵ Late 3rd century. *Ibid.*, pl. XXXIII, p. 110.

⁶ Prior to late-third-century building. *Ibid.*, p. 110.

Table of Proportions

A. Rim diameter as percentage of height.
 B. Maximum girth as percentage of height.
 C. Base diameter as percentage of height.

Identification	A	B	C
<i>Pit 6, c. A.D. 120-60</i>			
Type Specimen 8a . . .	88	111	42
" " 8b . . .	87	105	37
" " Average . . .	87	108	39
<i>St. Stephen's Cemetery, c. A.D. 90-150</i>			
No. 80 Group XXV . . .	95	118	46
" 163 " LIII . . .	89	113	45
" 167 " LV . . .	82	101	35
" 188 " LXIV . . .	82	99	35
" 218 " LXX . . .	87	115	39
" 228 " LXXV . . .	87	113	36
" 242 " LXXXIV . . .	85	103	35
" 249 " LXXXVIII . . .	85	101	37
" " Average . . .	87	108	39
<i>Insula IV, 8 Well, c. A.D. 160-90¹</i>			
Museum No. 1	84	96	36
" " 2	67	86	33
" " 3	77	92	35
" " 4 . . (Fig. 7) .	83	95	39
" " 5	86	97	38
" " 6	82	97	33
" " 9	86	101	36
" " 11	80	93	34
" " Average	81	95	36
<i>Insula XVII (1938), late 2nd-early 3rd cent.²</i>			
Museum No. XVII, 11 . . .	79	92	38
" " XVII, 12 . . .	77	92	43
" " Average	78	92	40
<i>Dated 3rd-century jars (Fig. 7)</i>			
A. Ins. IV, 2, pre-dating Bath Bldg. IV, 4 ³ . . .	72	88	38
B. Ins. III, 2 Foundation Burial, Room 38 ⁴ . . .	78	88	33
C. Ins. V, 1, with 3rd-cent. coin-hoard ending with Carausius ⁵	73	83	39
D. Ins. V, 1 Foundation Burial ⁶ .	70	88	30
" " Average	73	87	35

(For notes 1 to 6 see opposite.)

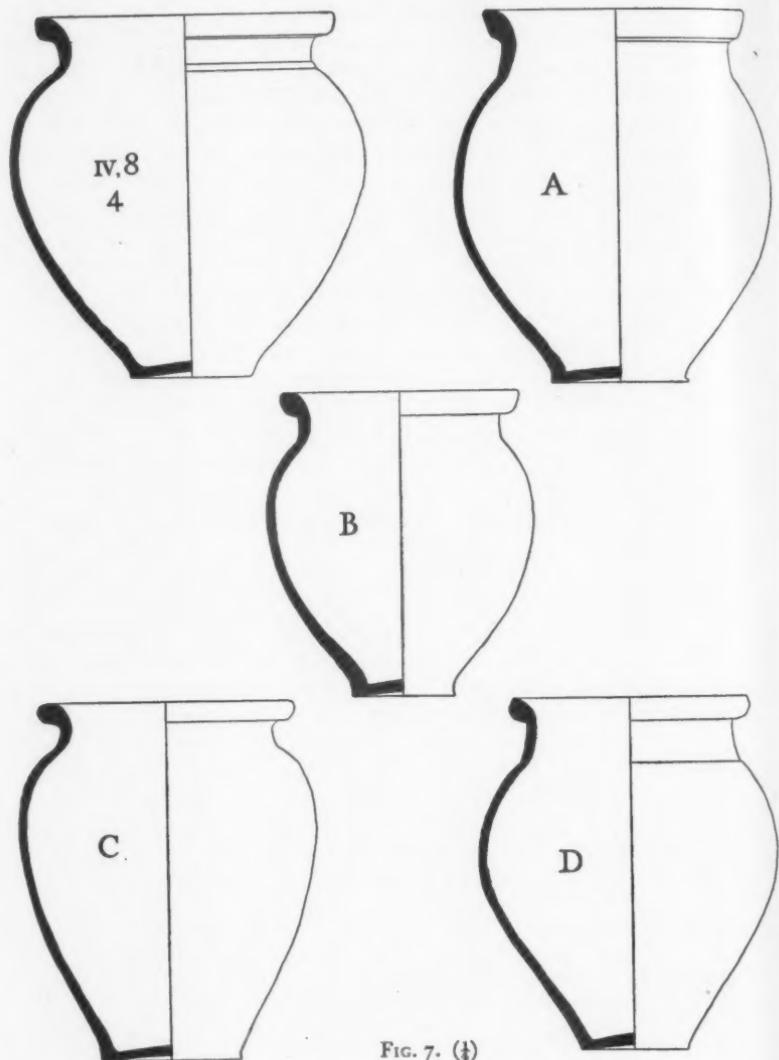


FIG. 7. (4)

Cemetery whose fabric resembled that of the 'Pit 6' vessels, are taken, and the average of the three percentages derived from these agrees exactly with that of our two type specimens. If we take the forty vessels of this form, whose proportions are given by Dr. Davey,¹ and include with them eight others in the Verulamium Museum from the same cemetery that have been discovered since his publication, the average proportions of the forty-eight are 84 : 103 : 38. To illustrate the subsequent development of the form, the proportions of eight jars in the Verulamium Museum from the unfinished well-shaft in Insula IV, 8, two from Insula XVII (1938), pit 2, and four later vessels from securely dated deposits are next shown for comparison (fig. 7). It is apparent that after the middle of the second century the pots tend to become taller in proportion to their girth, a process that continues throughout the third century. The late-second-century jars from the well in IV, 8 favour a heavy sharply defined, somewhat triangular, rim. In the third-century examples the roll rim makes its appearance, and the cordon at the junction of the neck and body disappears, the whole outline of the jar becoming weaker.

Type 9. SMALL BEAKER. (Fig. 5)

This is uncommon, but several cracked and distorted 'wasters' occurred. It is made in different sizes, rim diameters varying from 1½ in. to 3½ in. The rims are formed by a simple bead or thickened collar and the base is made heavy to aid stability. The smaller examples closely resemble the small votive pots buried in the early-second-century floor of the Triangular Temple,² some of which may have been made at the 'Pit 6' pottery.

Type 10. SINGLE-HANDED RING-NECKED JUG. (Fig. 5)

This is a type of jug in universal use in Britain in the middle of the second century. The four-, five-, or six-ringed mouth is funnel-shaped, the upper moulding at the lip being pronounced. The conical neck makes an angle with the globular body. The ribbed handle is somewhat rounded in profile and springs from the bottom of the rings, joining the body just below its junction with the neck. The jugs occur in all sizes, the largest found having a rim diameter of as much as 5½ in. Several jugs of this type occur in the grave groups in St. Stephen's Cemetery. In group XLIII it is associated with a carinated bowl (type 1) and an urn (type 8),³ both of which were probably also made at the 'Pit 6' pottery.

¹ *vide* n. 2, p. 271.

² *Verulamium*, fig. 32, 45 and pl. LIX, 2, 3, 4.

³ *St. Albans & Herts. A.A. Trans.* 1935, figs. 19, 24, 26.

The contemporary kilns at Caistor-by-Norwich were producing a similar jug.¹

Type 11. SINGLE-HANDED SAUCER-MOUTHED JUG. (Fig. 5)

A rather smaller jug than type 10. It has a slightly saucer-shaped mouth, usually with four rings, above a conical neck. The single, usually two-ribbed handle, is both in form and attachment similar to that of type 10. The body of the jug, however, is usually ovoid or bag-shaped, there being little or no angle between neck and body. The type is exceedingly common in the St. Stephen's Cemetery.² The type-specimen has been completed on analogy with no. 170 in group LV, which was probably made at the 'Pit 6' pottery. A similar jug was manufactured in very large quantities at Colchester, where it commonly occurs in graves dated mainly A.D. 100-50.³

Type 12. JUG WITH PINCHED SPOUT. (Fig. 5)

This is an uncommon type, a single complete neck and a few fragments of rims of other examples being all that was found. There is no doubt, however, that the jug was made at the 'Pit 6' pottery. It has a spreading mouth with moulded rim that has been pinched together in the middle before firing, so as to form a spout. The handle, probably two-ribbed but now missing, springs from a shallow cordon that surrounds the conical neck at its junction with the spreading mouth. Another cordon separates neck and body.

Jugs of this form have a long life and naturally differ considerably in detail as a consequence of the pinching of the neck after turning. In the earlier examples, at Haltern⁴ (12 B.C.-A.D. 9) or Silchester⁵ (first half of first century), the handle springs from the rim or just below it, and is inclined to be angular, as at Hofheim⁶ (first century A.D.) or Richborough⁷ (c. A.D. 50-80). An example from the later fort at Hofheim⁸ (A.D. 90-120) approximates in form to our type specimen. With it may be compared others from Melandra,⁹ Newstead,¹⁰ and Appletree Turret.¹¹ A

¹ *J.R.S.* xxii, p. 43 & pl. xi.

² *St. Albans & Herts. A.A. Trans.* 1935, fig. 25.

³ *Colchester Catalogue*, pl. XLVIII, 206-8.

⁴ *Mitteilungen der Altertums-Kommission für Westfalen*, v, Abb. 29, 5.

⁵ May, *Silchester*, lxii, 115.

⁶ Ritterling, *Das frührömische Lager bei Hofheim*, Taf. XXXV, type 86 A.

⁷ *Richborough* iii, pl. XXXIII, 207.

⁸ Ritt. Abb. 81, 2.

¹⁰ Curle, *Newstead*, fig. 33, 9.

⁹ *Melandra Castle*, pl. v. 4, 5.

¹¹ C. & W.A.A.S. xiii (1913), p. 355.

jug with very similar pinched mouth and three-ribbed handle, but with a rather longer neck, comes from the Radlett kilns and is preserved in the Herts. County Museum, St. Albans. The type does not appear to be recorded after the reign of Hadrian, though jugs with pinched mouths, in which the sides are merely narrowed but do not meet, were made at the kilns at Crambeck¹ at a much later date.

Type 13. LARGE TWO-HANDED JUG OR AMPHORA. (Fig. 8)

This was apparently a fairly common product of the kilns, though no complete example has been preserved.² Like the ring-necked jugs these vessels are well made and thin, and are consequently brittle, their handles being the parts most commonly found. They have several marked characteristics. The rims are broad and flat with an inturned lip, the mouth being saucer-shaped, as if to take a lid or flanged stopper.³ The necks are cylindrical or slightly conical. The very heavy handles, somewhat rounded in profile, like those of the jugs, spring from immediately below the mouth and are attached to the shoulder of the large globular body an inch or more from its junction with the neck. The handles themselves, of which many detached specimens were preserved, are either plain, two-, three-, or even four-ribbed, and sometimes as wide as $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. They are distinguished from those of the other jugs by deep thumb-depressions at the base, which not only serve the purpose of attaching them firmly to the body, but also act as an additional ornament. The plain and two-ribbed handles have always one depression in the middle (as in the type specimen *a*), whereas the three-ribbed have two and the four-ribbed three, disposed at the base of each groove. The bases are also easily distinguishable from those of the jugs. They are relatively thin, have a moulded foot-ring, and are highly domed in such a way that a broad semicircular groove is found around the inside edge.

A similar large two-handled jug, 17 in. high, was recovered from the Radlett kilns and is preserved in the Herts. County Museum.⁴ This, however, has a body more like that of the common ring-necked jugs, and a plain heavy base without foot-ring. The necks of some fifteen large two-handled jugs, with inturned ribs and two-ribbed handles, were found at Nieder-

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xvii, pl. LXXXVII, 2, type 15.

² One is illustrated in *Verulamium*, fig. 30, 29.

³ A flanged clay stopper was found with large two-handled jugs at Cannstatt (O.R.L. xxviii, Taf. vi, 29). ⁴ *V.C.H. Herts.* iv, pl. xv.

bieber,¹ but these have shorter necks and more rounded handles than our vessels.

Similar large two-handled jugs were in common use at several places on the German frontier at about the same time. A large number is recorded from the mid-second-century kilns at

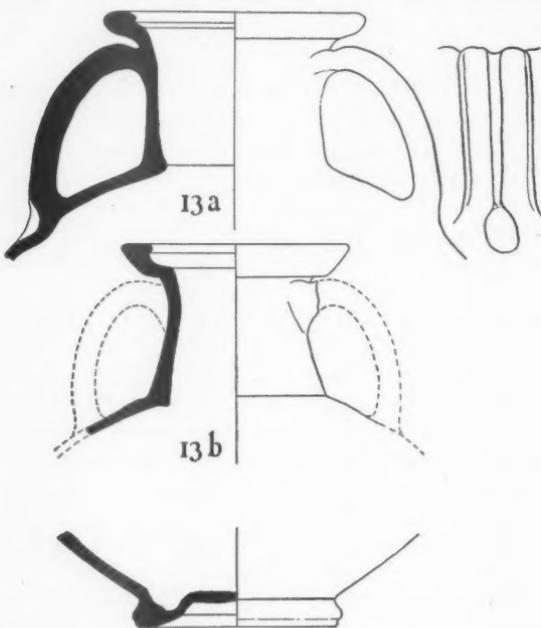


FIG. 8. Type 13. (4)

Heldenbergen,² and a jug with inturned lip and two-ribbed handle was found at Cannstatt.³

Two-handled flagons of very similar form, but much smaller, were produced in 'legionary' ware at Caerleon in the Hadrian-Antonine period.⁴

Type 14. LID. (Fig. 5)

These call for little comment as they are of a type frequently met with. They were designed for use with the carinated bowls (type 1) and the urns (types 6 and 8). They are therefore com-

¹ Niederbieber, Abb. 39, 7, 9, type 68.

² *O.R.L.* xiii, p. 17, Taf. III, 31, 38, 47.

³ *Ibid.* xviii, p. 68, Taf. vi, 30.

⁴ *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1932), fig. 56, 94-100.

monly 5 to 6 in. in diameter, though the largest is as much as 11 in., suitable only for the largest size of carinated bowl. They all have a plain rim with sloping bead edge, and are raised in the centre as in type specimen *a* or less frequently somewhat domed as in type specimen *b*. The central knob is flat on top and usually burred at the edges, and otherwise bears the marks, common enough on the plain flat bases of other vessels, made by detaching it from the potter's wheel with a thin cord or wire, much as a grocer cuts cheese.

Frequency of Occurrence of the Different Types

An attempt has been made to estimate the relative popularity of the different types of vessel produced at the 'Pit 6' pottery. The following figures are necessarily only very approximate, but they are based on the remains of over 600 vessels and should therefore provide an indication of the local demand.

Table of approximate percentages

Type	Per cent.
8. Wide-mouthed jar	20
1. Carinated bowl	19
6. Carinated jar	16
10. and 11. Single-handled jugs	13
3. Roll-rim pie-dish	8
14. Lid	7
4. Large mortarium	5
13. Two-handled jug	4
2. Bowl	2
9. Beaker	2
5. Small mortar	1.5
12. Jug	1.5
7. Small jar	1

Jars (types 6 and 8), single-handled jugs (types 10 and 11), and carinated bowls (type 1) between them account for nearly 70 per cent. of the output, and were obviously the types of vessel in regular use. Mortaria were needed in every kitchen, but these last longer as they are much less liable to breakage. Unless fashion demanded imported mortaria, which is unlikely, we may argue from these percentages that a mortarium outlasted three jars in Verulamium kitchens. The survival of mortarium types is a subject worthy of further study. Lids were used on types 1, 6, and 8. The relative scarcity of lids can hardly in this instance indicate greater durability. But one lid might fit all three of these types, and in a modern kitchen more saucepans are in use than saucepan lids.

The figures bear out the suggestion, made above, that the roll-rim pie-dish (type 3) was only beginning to supersede the carinated bowl (type 1), just as the smaller mortaria (type 5) were superseding the larger roll-rim type (type 4) towards the end of the period (c. A.D. 120-60) covered by the activity of the kilns.

APPENDIX I

Samian Ware from Pit 6. (Fig. 9)

The Verulamium Museum contains two Samian vessels found in pit 6, and there is a record of another Samian stamp. These are not mentioned in the Verulamium report, but, as they provide additional evidence for the date of the local ware that is the subject of this paper, an account of them is included here.

1. Bowl, form 37. Diam. 8½ in., height 4 in., base diam. 4 in. Well-formed ovolو with beaded tongue ending in a knob, above a bead-row. The decoration is in free-style, with lions, bears, and huntsmen. From l. to r., horseman (O.249; D.158), lioness (O.1520; D.798), warrior (O.175; D.125), with bead-row instead of spear, lion (O.1450; D.766), bear (O.1625; D.818 bis). Above the lion is the upper part of a naked warrior with oval shield in extended l. arm (perhaps an earlier Lezoux example of O.181), and to r. half the lion (O.1390; D.741). Part of the horseman, with rider turning l. and raising r. arm (cf. O.251; D.159). Below, a bear (O.1627; D.820), repeated upside-down from a half-mould beneath the horseman. Lower part of bestiarus (probably O.1074; D.625), with bead-row instead of spear. The spaces in the field are filled with curved rectangular shields and with crowns, arranged at all angles. The design then repeats approximately, no new figure-types being introduced, but the shields and crowns being sometimes inserted at different angles. Occasionally the half-bear (O.1627) is used, upside-down, instead. A plain ridge forms the lower border of the design. The use of three half-moulds and the substitution of bead-rows for spears in two figures suggest the use of old moulds, and the design is chaotic.

The identical horseman (O.249), lion (O.1450), and half-bear (O.1627) occur on a similar bowl, form 37, stamped AT]TIAN[O retro from Insula XVII (1938) to be published shortly. This bowl exhibits the same chaotic and close-packed field, a leaf decoration and the serpent and rock (O.2155) being used to fill spaces in the same manner as the shields and crowns on our bowl.

I am much indebted to Dr. Oswald, to whom a drawing and rubbings were submitted, for the following notes. 'Though at first sight the presence of the shields and crowns would seem to point to the so-called "anchor potter" (who I am inclined to agree with Ricken [*Saalburg Jahrbuch IX*, p. 3] is probably identical with PATERCLVS,) I find that none of the human and animal types on this bowl was used by him. The ovolو, moreover, is not by him, for his ovolو has a twisted stalk to the tassel and a single border to the tongue, whereas this bowl has a beaded



FIG. 9. Samian ware from pit 6. (1)

stalk to the tassel and a double border to the tongue, in fact identical with the ovolo of **ATTIANVS**. The horseman (O.249) is on a 37 in **ATTIANVS** style at Newstead II (p. 221, 4) and the large lion (O.1450) on a 37 OF **ATT** *retro* at London (GH) and Richborough. As there are also so many other points of agreement with your **ATTIANVS** bowl, I think that **ATTIANVS** must have acquired the stamps of the shield and crown from the "anchor potter" and used them for his own designs. In view of this I think the bowl must be later than the work of the "anchor potter", and might be placed at A.D. 130-140, but perhaps nearer to A.D. 130.'

2. Cup, form 27. Diam. 5 in., height 2½ in. Stamped **CRACISM** (Oswald, *Index*, p. 93). No cup of this form is recorded as stamped by **CRACISSA**. Dated by Dr. Oswald c. A.D. 130.

3. Dish, form 31, stamped **ESCVSI.M** is recorded by the excavators, but this is not in the Verulamium Museum. c. A.D. 140-50 (Oswald, *Index*, p. 116).

APPENDIX 2

Carinated Bowl with stamped decoration from Pit 6. (Fig. 10)

Among the vessels found in Insula V, pit 6, was a remarkable bowl with unusual stamped decoration (*Verulamium*, fig. 31, no. 35), which deserves fuller description.

This bowl is not of local manufacture, and no scrap of similar stamped ware has been recorded from Verulamium. It is extremely well made in dark grey ware with black varnished external surface. The form, though not quite cylindrical, is reminiscent of Samian form 30. The upper part of the body is divided into three zones by deep semicircular grooves. The uppermost zone, beneath the rounded lip, is plain. Below this, and separated from it by three grooves, is a band, 0·6 in. wide, bearing stamped decoration. This is separated by two grooves from the lower and similarly decorated band. In its turn this band is separated by two more grooves from the projecting keel, which forms the junction between the upper and lower part of the body. Below this point the slightly concave sides are decorated by a band of rouletting, 0·8 in. wide, divided by four lines, after the rouletting was complete, into three bands. The moulded footstand is boldly projecting to form a pedestal foot.

The stamped decoration consists of two repeated motives:

(1) A double row of circles or rings, 0·3 in. in diameter. Each of these consists of three concentric impressed rings with a central dot. They are disposed in seven pairs, filling a length of 2·25 in. Each group was made with a single stamp applied fourteen times.

(2) Between the groups of circles is a band of lattice. The impressed diamonds each bear a central dot. This was not made in one piece with a roulette, but by repeating a single flat stamp, 0·5 in. wide. As the bowl is not exactly cylindrical, and the groups of circles are designed to alternate between the bands, the space to be filled with lattice is not always of the

same length, the four complete bands remaining being 2.8, 2.5, 1.9, and 1.7 in. long. These have been filled by using the stamp 6, 5, 4, and 4 times respectively. Although it was carefully applied, some overlapping has occurred, so that the lattice does not run evenly throughout each band. As will be readily seen from this description, the groups of circles must

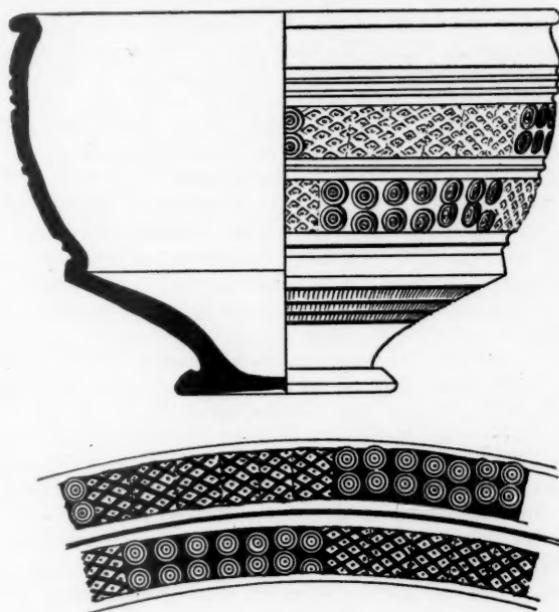


FIG. 10. Carinated Bowl with stamped decoration from pit 6. (1)

have been applied first on both bands, and the intervening space later filled with lattice.

The rouletting on the lower part of the body was made by a milled cylinder having 16 teeth to the inch.

The dimensions of the bowl are: diameter at lip, 6.5 in.; diameter at keel, 5.2 in.; diameter of pedestal base, 2.65 in.; height, 4.5 in.

Part of a cylindrical bowl of similar form in fairly fine brown clay,¹ with faint traces of mica dusting, was found on the G.P.O. site. This was rudely stamped with a decoration, in two bands, of concentric circles, exactly resembling those on the Verulamium bowl. But in place of the band of lattice between the circles there was a stamped decoration of dots, wedges, and C-shaped ornament. It would appear from the published drawing that the decoration is less carefully executed than that on the Verulamium bowl. One small fragment of the same shape and ware is recorded from the 1914

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxvi, fig. 22, p. 241.

excavations as associated with pottery of the end of the first century. Although war-time conditions have made it impossible to visit Colchester, I am indebted to Mr. M. R. Hull, Curator of the Colchester and Essex Museum, for notes on parallels there. He informs me that the stamped decoration, of which I sent him a tracing, is well known at Colchester, though it is definitely of rare occurrence. It also is found on fine grey ware with polished black surface. Most of the sherds come from vessels derived from Samian form 30 or 30/78. They are unfortunately mostly small and none of them is independently dated. Our Fellow Mr. A. W. G. Lowther tells me that he found parts of three bowls with very similar stamped ornament in the filling of a sealed well at Ewell, Surrey, which contained material dating from the Claudian to the Antonine period.

The ware of this series of stamped bowls closely resembles that of another group of imitations of Samian form 30, in which the cylindrical body is decorated with simple designs made with a broad toothed roulette. An example of this type from Newstead,¹ with bands of ornament recalling a rudely executed Z, is dated c. A.D. 142-85, while an example from Verulamium,² with rouletted panels alternating with broad crescents or festoons, can be dated c. A.D. 160-90. Both groups bear many similarities in ware and technique to the hemispherical bowls imitating Samian form 37, in which the ovolu of the prototype has developed into incised concentric semicircles and groups of vertical lines.³ These used to be described as 'Upchurch Ware' because of their frequent occurrence on the Medway. All three groups are alike in that they represent a native adaptation of Samian types wherein various forms of decoration are used as substitutes for the relief-moulding that was beyond the scope of native craftsmen.

The hemispherical bowls decorated with concentric semicircles appear to belong to the end of the first century,⁴ whereas the rouletted cylindrical bowls from Newstead and Verulamium may be a century later. The stamped bowl under discussion is associated only with pottery dated in the Hadrian-Antonine period. Yet all are so much alike in fabric and technique—for example, rouletting with a broad toothed wheel is common to all three types—that they may prove to originate from the same factory in or near London.

¹ Curle, *Newstead*, pl. XLVIII, 43 and p. 257.

² *Verulamium*, fig. 27, 7.

³ *London Mus. Cat.* No. 3, fig. 56, 10; *B.M. Guide to R.B.* fig. 128.

⁴ For example that from the Tilbury hut, *London Mus. Cat.* No. 3, p. 149.

The Dictionary of British Arms

By ANTHONY R. WAGNER, F.S.A., Portcullis Pursuivant,
General Editor

In a codicil to his will dated 5th January 1926 the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Croft Lyons wrote: 'I desire that the income derived from the property left to the Society of Antiquaries of London . . . should be applied to the encouragement of the study of heraldry and in the first instance I wish that a new edition of Papworth's *Ordinary* should be prepared to be published by the Society. . . . And in order that such Edition may be generally useful I desire that the blazon of the Arms in such new Edition shall follow the style of blazon in the present Edition and that the new forms affected in recent years by certain writers be not adopted but that the blazon be full and exact and such that any person can as far as may be understand it.'

This is our charter. In accordance with its terms the appropriate Committee of the Society in January 1940 decided that for the present the new edition of Papworth's *Ordinary* should have priority over the other purposes specified, and appointed editors. At the same time they decided that since the same material differently arranged would make a new General Armory (which was needed not less than a new *Ordinary*), this should be prepared concurrently.

We are therefore to prepare a Dictionary of British Arms comprising two sections, an Armory and an *Ordinary*. The material for it is being collected in card index form on 5 by 3 in. cards. It is necessarily less a revision of Papworth than a new work, for it is being compiled from original sources, such as seals, monuments, rolls of arms, and Visitations, supplemented by a certain amount of secondary material, such as references to articles on particular families, which will help to link the primary material together. Every complete entry from an original source will have to be made both in Armory and *Ordinary* form, and, if it consists of distinct elements, such as quarterings, crest, or supporters, these will usually have to be entered on separate cards, as well as together on the primary card. Details are given below.

SURVEY OF SOURCES

A survey of sources and existing work on them is logically our first step. Our aim is (a) to miss nothing, (b) to waste no

time in editing, noting, or cataloguing material which has already been competently edited, noted, or catalogued. For example, it is wasteful to index a roll of arms from manuscript versions when a good printed edition exists; or to start noting heraldry in a church without first making sure that no adequate printed or manuscript account of it is available. Edited material by local and other specialists, in manuscript or buried in periodicals and small editions, might easily escape our notice. We therefore appeal to all with local knowledge for answers to the following questions:

I. *Seals*

- (1) What collections exist, in or relating to your county or district, of
 - (a) Charters with attached seals;
 - (b) Unattached seals;
 - (c) Seal matrices;
 - (d) Old notes or drawings of seals which may no longer survive?

N.B. Small groups or isolated examples may be preserved in private hands or in small public collections and should be carefully watched for and noted. The number of unique impressions of seals is remarkably high and this may make the smallest collections important.

- (2) Do catalogues of such collections exist in print or manuscript? If so, how much detail do they give of the heraldry and of other features? How accurate are they?
- (3) Are local experts or enthusiasts willing to index (a) existing catalogues, or (b) uncatalogued collections?

II. *Monuments*

- (1) What printed or manuscript accounts exist of arms now or formerly to be seen on tombs, in glass, and carved or painted elsewhere in churches and other buildings in your county or district? How much detail do they give? How accurate are they?
- (2) Can you undertake to index (a) such accounts, (b) monumental heraldry in the county or district which they do not cover?

III. *Manuscripts*

- (1) What rolls of arms, Visitations, grants of arms, early heraldic treatises, records of pleas of arms, herald painters' books, or other original manuscript heraldic

sources are there in or relating to your county or district, other than those contained in or copied from the national collections?

- (2) Which of these have been competently transcribed or printed in modern times? Give details of such copies or editions.
- (3) What copying or indexing of this material can you undertake?

IV. *Works of Art*

Valuable heraldic evidence may be derived from arms on portraits, silver, china, bookstamps, bookplates, and other works of art and objects of use, provided, of course, that the arms are not themselves the only indication of the owner's identity. Similar information and help to that asked for under the other headings will be welcome.

Besides what may best be dealt with locally there is, of course, material under all these heads in the national collections. Much of this is already known to us, but information which may be new and offers to index are always welcome. Printed or other material to index can be sent to anyone who would like to help us.

For modern heraldry the backbone of our work must be the official records of the three Offices of Arms, the College of Arms, Lyon Office, and Ulster's Office. In bulk, authority, and completeness they hold the first place and will often give the key which alone will make other sources intelligible.

For medieval heraldry there is no official record unless we attribute that authority to certain rolls of arms. The chief sources are those already specified—seals, rolls of arms, monuments, grants, and pleas of arms.

In our present order of priority these medieval sources come first, modern official records second, and other modern sources third.

Bibliography

(1) *Seals*. A good account of medieval heraldic seals generally will be found in C. H. Hunter Blair's introduction to the *Catalogue of the Seals in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham*, published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1911-21.

(2) *Rolls of Arms*. The best existing catalogue is James Greenstreet's and Charles Russell's 'Reference List of the Rolls of Arms', printed in the *Genealogist*, vol. v, 1881. A new *Catalogue*

of *English Mediaeval Rolls of Arms*, by Anthony R. Wagner, is being prepared for publication by the Society of Antiquaries. There are short general accounts of them in A. R. Wagner's *Historic Heraldry of Britain*, Oxford, 1939, pp. 24-31, and *Heralds and Heraldry in the Middle Ages*, Oxford, 1939, pp. 48-55.

Papworth, who gave at the beginning of his Ordinary the first printed list of rolls, assigned them reference letters which have been generally adopted. To these we have added a few more for the more important of the many rolls brought to light since his day. The list is as follows:

A. Dering Roll	c. 1280	J. Guillim	c. 1300
AN Antiquaries	c. 1355	K. Caerlaverock	1300
AS Ashmolean	c. 1350	L. First Dunstable	1308
B. Glover	c. 1255	M. Nativity	c. 1305
BG Basynge	c. 1395	MP. Matthew Paris	c. 1220-50
BL Balliol	c. 1332	N. Parliamentary	c. 1312
BS Bruce	c. 1460	O. Boroughbridge	1322
C. Walford	c. 1280	P. Grimaldi	c. 1255 and c. 1350
CA Carlisle	c. 1334	PH. Philipot	c. 1320
CG Cotgrave	c. 1350	PO. Powell	c. 1350
CL [3rd] Calais	c. 1345	PV. Povey	c. 1330
CT Cottonian	c. 1450	Q ¹ . Erdeswicke and connected Rolls	c. 1295
D. Camden	c. 1280	R. Styward's (2nd Calais)	c. 1350
E. St. George	c. 1295	RH. Randle Holme	c. 1440
F. Charles	c. 1300	S. Willement	c. 1395
FW Fitzwilliam	c. 1280	SD. Second Dunstable	1334
G. Segar	c. 1300	ST. Stirling	1304
GA Galloway	1300	T. 'Rouen'	c. 1415
H. Falkirk	1298	TJ. Thomas Jenyns	c. 1450
HA Harleian	c. 1320	WJ. William Jenyns	c. 1380
HE Heralds'	c. 1280		
I. Holland	c. 1300		

(3) *Official Records.* There is a short general account of the records of the College of Arms in Appendix M of the Rev. Mark Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, London, 1805, a fuller one on pp. 106-10 of the *General Report . . . from the honourable board of Commissioners on the Public Records, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 24 Feb. 1837*, and a more recent one in Rye's *Records and Record Searching*, 1897, pp. 146-53; of the records of Lyon Office in the introduction to *An Ordinary of Arms contained in the Public Register of All Arms and bearings in*

¹ The reference Q was used by Papworth for the 1st Calais Roll, now held to be spurious.

Scotland, by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, 2nd edition, Edinburgh, 1903, and of those of Ulster in T. U. Sadleir's 'Ulster Office Records' in the *Genealogists' Magazine*, vol. vi. A general account of Visitation procedure is given in A. R. Wagner's *Heralds and Heraldry in the Middle Ages (supra cit.)*, pp. 2-11. The best list of so-called printed 'Visitations' is that of 'Printed Visitation and County Pedigrees' by E. N. Geijer, Rouge Dragon, *Genealogists' Magazine*, vol. vi, but most of these bear little relation to the original Visitation books preserved in the College of Arms, of which no satisfactory list exists in print. The early history of grants of arms is set out in *Heralds and Heraldry (supra cit.)*, pp. 65-82, and the later history very briefly in *Historic Heraldry (supra cit.)*, p. 21.

I. USE OF SOURCES

(a) Care should be taken to enter on cards *as coming from a given source* no more information than that source actually gives. Information added from other sources should be *enclosed in square brackets*. For instance, it may be well established from circumstantial evidence that a tomb on which arms occur is that of a particular person, yet unless there is *explicit* evidence for the identification of the tomb *other than that of the arms*, from an inscription or otherwise, the owner's name should be enclosed in square brackets, with a reference to any article or book in which the evidence for the attribution is set out or discussed.

[GIFFARD]

Gules 3 lions passant Argent.

Oxf. Rec. Soc. i. 10.

'In the . . . manor house' North Aston, Oxon. ; and see Foster, Feudal Coats, p. 3.

Moriarty, Record of Bucks. (1939), vol. xiii, pt. vi, 392.

Similarly, where a monument or seal shows arms uncoloured, the tinctures should not be inserted, or should be inserted in square brackets, even when they are well known from other sources.

G[IFFARD], J[ohn], Sheriff [of Hants, 1431/2].

[Argent] ten roundels [Gules].

Shield in front of a castle.

Seal, Brit. Mus., (cast) 10,094. Legend I.G. No doubt from matrix in possession of Dr. Philip Nelson, F.S.A., Herald's Comm. Exhib. No. 149, Pl. XLIX.

If it appears that the colouring on a monument or other source is not original, or if the colours are so defaced that their reading is doubtful, this should be stated.

Dates should be given when possible, but it should be made quite clear whether they are taken from the source in question or elsewhere.

(b) *Omission of unnamed arms.* Our main object being to collect material which *identifies* arms, unnamed coats on monuments and elsewhere are for the most part useless for our purpose and not worth noting. This includes coats which the contributor may be able to identify, because in such case his knowledge must come, directly or indirectly, from some other *named* example, which is the only one that matters to us.

Exceptions to this rule are:

(1) Any arms older than 1500; because they will be interesting as examples of the style of drawing or sculpture of their period, and their comparative rarity makes it feasible to take this aspect into account. Such arms must be noted in Ordinary form.

3 spear heads.

Quartered 2 and 4 by KIDWELLY.

Brass to David Kidwelly, 1454.

Little Wittenham, Berks.

(2) Arms later than 1500 which (a) are not likely to be known from any other source, and (b) may be identified inferentially from this source, e.g. by history, context, or pedigree. See further, below, under Quarterings.

Where there is doubt it is safer to include than omit. We can always reject superfluous cards. But we do not wish you to waste time and work in indexing useless or inferior material. It should be remembered, for example, that we have access to all the official records, so that it is waste of time merely to duplicate from other sources what they will give us.

(c) *Spelling of names; genealogical information.* On Armory cards names should be spelt precisely as in the source, but if this is corrupt or differs too much from the conventional modern spelling this latter (if known) should be put first in square brackets. A prefix such as 'de' or 'ap' should follow the substantive part of the surname, where it heads an Armory card, as 'BEAUMONT, Henry de', 'RHYS, Sir John ap' unless the prefix has by usage become almost an integral part of the names as 'APRICE, Sir John', 'D'AUBENEY, Elis'. There will be

doubtful cases where the only satisfactory thing will be to write two cards, the second being a cross reference, e.g.

WILLIAM, Richard son of,
see FITZWILLIAM, Richard.

This may also be necessary where alternative spellings have equal currency. The ideal is of course to show names under all spellings under which they are reasonably likely to be looked for. The other essential is to link up with one another by cross references all entries which, whether under one name or not, in fact relate to the same family. This raises the question of the entry of genealogical information. Anything which identifies a man and tends to fix his place in the pedigree of his family is of value, if its accuracy is proved. Where, therefore, a source gives such information, or the contributor has it of his own knowledge, it should, so far as is practicable, be given, but always with a reference to the source. Where this source is distinct from that of the arms, it and the particulars it gives should be enclosed in square brackets. Where the source is itself a genealogical one, such as a Visitation, the entry should indicate at any rate the full geographical distribution of the family as given in it.

GIFFARD of St. James' Abbey, Northampton.

Gules 3 lions Argent.

K.1/194. Vis. Northants. & Rutland 1681/2

Francis G. signs: Ped., of St. Jas. Abbey, Gayton & Pateshull, Northants: Crawley, Bucks; London; Houghton Parva, Northants. 4 gens.

'Entered in the last Visitation C.14.^{fo}.90, without Armes. But the Giffards of Twiford in Com Bucks from whom this Family are lineally descended are an Antient Family bearing Arms scil^t. Gules 3 Lions pass^t in pale Arg^t. vide G.3. fo. 104'.

Separate Genealogical cards summarizing genealogical material bearing on armigerous families, or giving references to reliable printed pedigrees, will be of value in helping us to link up or separate entries of one surname from different heraldic sources.

This system of notation is only recommended, not enjoined. It hardly needs explanation. The generations in each branch are numbered and each person named is the child of the last person named of the preceding generation. Marriages are noted when they may explain quarterings or other heraldic connexions. The abbreviations will explain themselves to any genealogist. C.P., for *Complete Peerage*, means the new edition. The old one

would be G.E.C. The authorities quoted cover all the information given and their quotation indicates that, taken together (for one will often correct part of another), they are accepted as satisfactory and reliable.

FIRST CARD FRONT

GIFFARD of Brimspfield, Glos. & branches

1

A. *Brimspfield*.

1. Osbern, 1066 (akin to Earl Walter Giffard). 2. Elis, 1121.
3. Elis, d. 1159. 4. Elis, d. 1190. 5. Elis, d. 1248. 6. John,
baron 1295, d. 1299. 7. John, d. 1322. C.P.V. 639-649.

B. *Maddington, Aston Giffard & Orcheston, Wilts.*

1. Gilbert, 1224, s.A4. 2. Gilbert. 3. Alexander, dcd. 1354.
4. Joan & Edith, coh. C.P.V. 644. Cal. I.P.M. Edw. III.
Vol. x. No. 187.

C. *Winterborne Houghton, Dorset: Egg Buckland, Devon: Standlake, Oxon.*

1. Osbern, d. 1237. s.A4. m.d. & h. Bokland by d. & h. Murdac.
2. Osbern, b. 1234, v. 1304. 3(i) Osbern, d. 1291. 4. Alice,
h. m. Rd. d'Arcy. 3(ii) John of Egg Buckland v. 1326. 4. Edward,
v. 1368. Gen. Mag. VII, 250: C.P.V. 649-653: Gen.N.S. 38, 91
-98, 128-134: Selden Soc. 31, 20; 33, 111, 191.

P.T.O.

FIRST CARD BACK

D. *Twyford & Middle Claydon, Bucks; Darlington, Co. Durham; Scotton, Co. York.*

1. John, le Boef. y.s. C.1, 1272, 1296. 2. John, v. 1325 (w. bro.
Geo. at Falkrik 1298). m.h. Gardynes. 3(ii) Edmund of Stand-
lake 1361. 3.(i) John d. 1360. 4. Thomas, d. 1394. 5.(iv)
William v. 1383. dcd. 1429. 5.(i) Roger d. 1409. m. (2) Eliza-
beth & (3) h. Stretley. 6(i) Katherine by 2nd w. m. Sir T. Billing,
C. J. 6(ii) Thomas by 3rd w. d. 1469. m. Eleanor d. but nos h.
Sir T. Vaux. 7. John d. 1506 m. coh. Winslowe of Begbroke.
8(i) Thomas of Twyford, d. 1511. 9. Ursula, h. 1558 m. Sir
Thos. Wenman. 8(ii) Roger of Claydon, d. 1543, m. Nanseglos.
9(i) John of Hillesdon, Bucks., d. 1547, a quo Giffard of Darlin-
gton Co. Durham 1615. 9(ii) Sir George of Middle Claydon,
d. 1558, issue. 9(iii) Ralph of Steeple Claydon, a quo Giffard of
Scotton, Yorks, 1612. 9(vi) Nicholas of St. James' Abbey, E.
infra. Gen. N.S. 38, 128-134; N.E.H.G.R. 74, 231-7, 267-
281; 75, 129-138: Surtees Durham iii. 356: Foster, Durham
Visitation Pedigrees, p. 137; Landed Gentry, 1937, 881-3;

(Continued)

SECOND CARD FRONT

GIFFARD of Brimspfield & branches.

2

J. Foster, *The Visitation of Yorkshire in 1584/5 & 1612, 1875*, p. 521.

E. *St. James's Abbey, Northampton; Gayton, Northants: Rushall, Wilts: Portsmouth, Hants.*

1. Nicholas of St. Jas. Abbey, d. 1546, 6s. D8. 2. Roger, d. 1591. 3. Francis, d. 1625. 4.(i) Thomas, sold St. Jas., issue. 4.(ii) Richard, Rector of Gayton, d. 1656. 5(i) Francis of Rushall, d. 1703, issue. 5(iii) William of London d. 1717, m.d. Yate of Rushall. 6(ii) Thomas, Rector of Rushall d. 1746. 7(i) Thomas, Rector of Rushall d. 1764. 7(vii) Francis of Upavon, d. 1802. 7(vi) James of Hammersmith d. 1787. 8(v) John of Portsmouth, admiral, d. 1855, issue which continues. Harl. Soc. 87 (Northants 1681), 79-80. Landed Gentry 1937, 881-3.

F. *Boyton, Wilts: Weston sub Edge, Glos: Itchell and King's Som-bourne, Hants: Wendy, Cambs.*

1. Walter of Boyton, 1189, 2s. A.3. 2. Hugh d. 1248, m. Sibyl d. Godfrey de Craucumbe, coh. of barony of P.T.O.

More voluminous genealogical material should be noted in tabular form on quarto or foolscap sheets. Here the only proviso is that each family should be given a separate sheet, so that all may be sorted into an alphabetical series.

II. BLAZON

The figures which illustrate this section we owe to the kindness of the Rev. E. E. Dorling, who has chosen old examples and made sketches from them expressly.

The great hindrance to a clear and consistent heraldic terminology is that, as in all long-lived languages and jargons, many meanings have shifted. A cross *patte* (fig. 1) in 1300 is quite a different thing from a cross *paté* in 1600 (fig. 2), and *une fece endente* (fig. 3) in a fourteenth-century roll could more properly be translated in the nineteenth as *five fusils conjoined in fess* than as a fess indented. Even where a term's meaning is not radically altered its scope may change. *Croiselet* in the fourteenth century covers a range of forms of cross (figs. 4, 5, 6) which by the sixteenth had split into three or four distinct, non-interchangeable species of which *crosslet* (fig. 7) is only one, and that drawn in a way seldom if ever found in the middle ages. Therefore a uniform terminology applied indifferently to all periods is bound at one point or another to be misleading.

This is the problem which past reformers have not fully faced. The medievalist who insists on blazoning a cross of fusils in a modern coat as *a cross indented* invites misunderstanding, just as surely as the modernist who calls a medieval *cross indented a cross of ten fusils* (fig. 8) unwarrantably excludes other equally allowable ways of drawing it (figs. 9, 10).

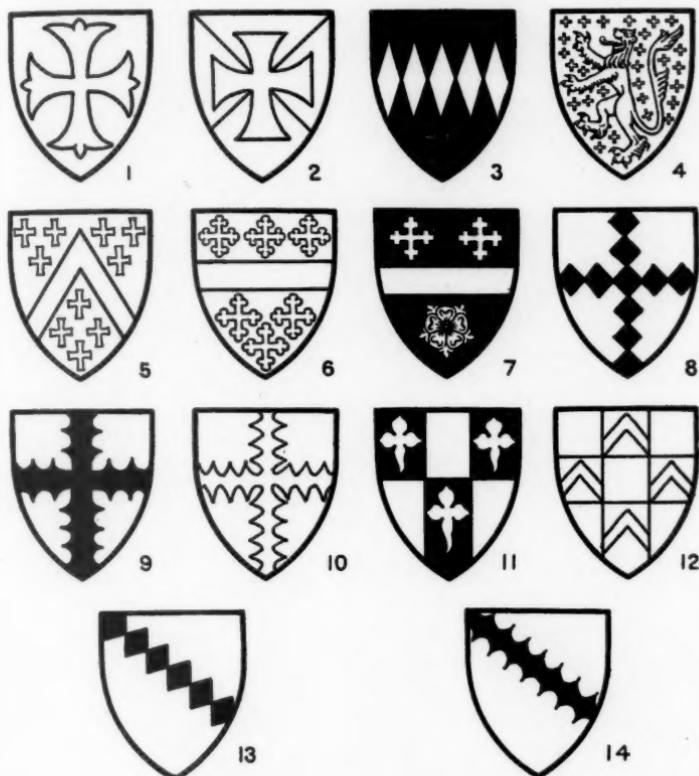
To try to apply one unvarying Procrustean terminology to heraldry of all periods is to treat it as the lawyers have treated peerage and will produce equal absurdities. The proper course is, where necessary, to suit the blazon to the period. This, at least, will be the editor's rule, but the contributor's problem is not quite the same. He, with a particular example of a medieval coat in front of him, may be well advised to indicate the precise manner of its drawing *in this case* by using an exact modern blazon applicable to *this* drawing only rather than a looser medieval one applicable to this and others equally. These aims, it is hoped, can be achieved by conformity to the following rules.

A. *Armory cards*

1. Where the original gives a blazon, whether French, English, or Latin, copy it verbatim.
2. In blazoning a carved, tricked, or painted coat it is better to use an unambiguous modern blazon than to try to reproduce something like what might have been the medieval one. If this is needed, we can do it. For example, *a fess of five fusils* should be so described and not as a *fess indented* or *engrailed*. Medievalisms which simplify without introducing ambiguity, such as *leopard* for *lion passant guardant* and *leopard rampant* for *lion rampant guardant*, are commended for the blazon of medieval examples.
3. Where a charge might be blazoned in either of two ways, one ambiguous, one not, choose the latter. For example, fig. 2 might be blazoned either as a *cross paty* or a *cross formy*, but *cross paty* would be ambiguous because in early heraldry this means fig. 1 to which the term is etymologically more appropriate (*paté* means with ends shaped like *pattes*, paws—not, as came to be thought in the fifteenth century, *patentem*, opening or spreading). Therefore call fig. 2 a *cross formy*.

So, too, fig. 8 might be blazoned (a) *cross engrailed* or (b) *cross indented*, but it is better called *cross of fusils* because (a) might mean fig. 9 and (b) fig. 10.

4. Simplify blazon as far as possible. To refer to repeated tinctures as *of the first, of the second, of the field* is confusing and



no shorter. It is better to repeat *gules* or *sable*. It is simpler and historically more correct to call an *orle* a *voided escutcheon* and a *mascle* a *voided lozenge*. *Per fess a pale* is unimpeachable for fig. 11 but *Party of six* or *Quarterly of six* is simpler when it comes to placing charges, as is *Party of nine* or *Quarterly of nine* for fig. 12. Whether anything is really gained by calling *Or Gold*, *Argent Silver*, a *bend raguly* a *ragged bend*, a *cross moline* a *millrind cross*, or a *martlet* a *merlet*, is more doubtful, but we have no wish to constrain the inclinations of our contributors on these points. The condition in the Croft Lyons codicil, quoted earlier, probably excludes them from the final work, but the same restriction need not necessarily apply to the preliminary collections. In any event it need not be pedantically interpreted.

5. If a blazon cannot be given or made clear, give an outline sketch or tracing.

B. Ordinary cards

Here somewhat different considerations apply. Ancient blazons in sources should not be preserved here, but translated so far as possible into a uniform terminology which fits in with that used by Papworth. It will sometimes be necessary to bring together in the Ordinary different examples of the same coat drawn in ways so different that modern practice would blazon them differently. Thus the same medieval coat might be drawn alternatively as (fig. 13) a *bend* of six *fusils* or as (fig. 14) a *bend engrailed* or *indented*. It may therefore be helpful to write two or three Ordinary cards with the several blazons. This is not, however, essential. We should in any case be able to supply the link.

There are cases in which the difference between two blazons will materially affect the place of an entry in the Ordinary. For example fig. 5 might be blazoned either a *A chevron between ten crosslets* or *Crusilly a chevron*. Here again double entry is the best safeguard.

Shorthand Blazon

This may be found useful and its use is favoured except of course on Armory cards where there is an original blazon to copy.

Tinctures are thus abbreviated:

For Or	write O.	For Azure (blue) write B.
Argent	A.	Sable
Gules	G.	Vert
Purpure	P.	Ermine

Certain ordinaries and charges are thus shown:

Fess } —	Roundel O	Lozenge ♦
Bar } —	Bend \	Pale |
Gemels =	Bendlet } \	Fleur de lis Ȑ
Cross +	Bend sinister /	
Chevron ^	Saltire x	

and so on as far as the writer's power of drawing extends.

Thus *Argent a chevron engrailed gules between three cross crosslets sable on a chief azure as many fleurs de lis or*, become *A ^ engr. G bet. 3 ♦ S. on chf. B 3 Ȑ O.*

III. IMPALEMENTS AND QUARTERINGS

Every coat which is to be separately entered in the final work must be entered on a separate card, even if it is found only as a quartering. But repetition of the same coat, with no new par-

ticulars, on cards taken from the different sources is to be avoided, where this can be done without risk of leaving out anything of value. So, too, a quartering, which is blazoned on a separate Quartering card, need not normally be blazoned on the principal card for the whole scheme of quarterings as well (but see p. 313 below).

The marshalling of a scheme of quarterings (i.e. their order within the scheme) is important as a part of the heraldic and genealogical history of the families in question. The principal card will therefore set out the scheme, with the blazons of quarterings where the names are not known, but otherwise with their names only.

GIFFARD, of Twyford, Bucks.	1575.
Qly. 6. 1. GIFFARD. Gu. 3 lions passant Ar.	
2. STRETLEY.	
3. VAUX.	
4. WINSLOW.	
5. Ar. on a chevron . . . bet. 3 (large) birds ppr. 3 estoiles . . .	
6. GIFFARD, as 1. with crescent for cadency.	
<i>Crest.</i> A cubit arm vested bendy 4 Or & Az. the hand holding a stag's attires Gu.	
G.3.104. Vis. Bucks. 1574/5.	
8 gens. Twyford and Middle Claydon to 1575.	P.T.O.

It is important to show how the quarterings are brought in, if the source indicates this, and the back of the same card therefore shows this by a short pedigree.

The quarterings named, but not blazoned, above will be thus blazoned on their separate cards.

STRETLEY of Fringford, Oxon.
Gyronny of 8 Or. & Gu. on a canton Gu. a covered cup Or.
Qd. 2. GIFFARD of Twyford, Bucks.
G.3.104. Vis. Bucks. 1575.

The unnamed quartering No. 5 can of course be separately entered only as an Ordinary card.

Ar. on a chevron [] between 3 (large) birds proper 3 estoiles.
Qd. 5, Giffard of Twyford, Bucks.
(? brought in by Winslow of Begbroke, Oxon.)
G.3.104. Vis. Bucks. 1575.

Many quarterings, however, which occur elsewhere as principal coats will not be worth separate cards and will then be noted complete with both name and blazon on the principal card only.

GIFFORD of Halsbury, Co. Devon

1581.

Qly. 6. 1. GIFFORD. Fess of 3 fusils Erm., crescent in chief for cadency.
 2. [ABERNON of Devon]. Cross flory, on chief 3 estoiles.
 3. illegible.
 4. [BREWER]. 2 bends wavy.
 5. [DOCKERELL]. 2 stags courant in orle of roundels.
 6. Bend per bend indented plain cotised.

Impaled by Cary.

Brass to Wilmot, d. & h. of John G., wife 1st of John Bury of Coleton & 2nd of George Cary of Cockington, 1581. *Tor Mohun, Devon.*

To draw the line between quarterings which are and quarterings which are not worth separate cards is not very easy. The most learned herald must often be uncertain whether a fairly familiar coat shown as a quartering is in all respects identical with the normal form which will be represented elsewhere. To verify such a point before deciding whether to write a separate card or not would make more work than it would save. A good deal of repetition there must in any case be, quite apart from the special case of quarterings. The same coat of the same man or family will often be found on several seals, in more than one roll of arms, in successive Visitations, and on different monuments; and until all these occurrences are gathered together and compared it will be difficult or impossible to say which are least important.

The problem therefore is to strike a balance between the risk of missing something important, if too much is left out, and the certainty of clogging the wheels with a bulk of useless material if everything is noted. After experiment and discussion the following list of 'Categories for inclusion' seems best to indicate the general line to be followed.

Make separate Quartering cards for

- (1) All quarterings from official sources, i.e. the Records of the College of Arms and of Lyon's and Ulster's Offices.
- (2) All quarterings from whatever source earlier than 1550. *Any* quartering at this early date may be the sole occurrence of a coat and genealogical research may enable us to name it. It is also likely to be of artistic value and worth noting as an example of the early manner of drawing the coat in question.

- (3) All quarterings from unofficial sources in schemes of not more than six quarterings between 1550 and 1600.
- (4) All quarterings from unofficial sources in schemes of not more than four between 1600 and 1700.
- (5) *Named* quarterings from unofficial sources in schemes of not more than four between 1700 and 1800.

No well-known coats of the great nobility from *unofficial* sources later than 1550 need, however, be given separate cards, nor indeed need they be blazoned on the principal cards. Generally speaking these rules are meant only as an indication and are not necessarily to be followed rigidly. It is, however, better to risk including what is superfluous (which we can always throw away) than omitting what is important.

The principle underlying the rules is this. Early quarterings stand for lordships or lands inherited rather than for representation in blood, and apart from a few great lords of the second half of the fifteenth century, their number never exceeds four in one shield. But in the course of the sixteenth century the genealogical theory of quartering steadily gained ground and produced the characteristic great shields of that time. These large schemes are not therefore natural growths but *ex post facto* creations of genealogists, and so must in the nature of things be secondary and based on other material which will usually have survived. For these large, late schemes, therefore, we need to note only the *order* of the quarterings (*this* is necessary because the manner of their marshalling is itself part of the history of heraldry), which will of course be entered on the principal card only.

Impartible Quarterly Coats

A scheme of four or more quarterings, with or without a bordure or other addition to the whole, is sometimes granted, exemplified, or matriculated as a single impartible coat. That is to say the grantee is not permitted to drop any of the quarterings, but must on all occasions display the whole. In England such a coat is often exemplified under Royal Licence in compliance with the terms of a will which makes it a condition of inheritance that the legatee shall assume and bear the testator's name and arms in addition to his own. In Scotland the matriculation of such a coat is often a form of differencing, enabling a cadet to bear the arms of the chief of his house quarterly with another coat, when he would not be permitted to bear it alone.

Such coats need (1) a principal card blazoning the whole achievement, quarterings and all; and (2) quartering cards for all quarters except the first, since the quartered coats must at some

time have had a separate existence (which may not be otherwise recorded), and it will be of interest to record this passage in the history of such pre-existing coats.

The Ordinary card for (1) will, like it, blazon the whole shield with all its quarterings, though not, of course, the crest or other external ornaments. The second and subsequent quarterings will need separate Ordinary cards, unless it is known (as it often will be) that they occur elsewhere, in the same form, as separate entries.

GORDON of Dalpholly, Sir Adam.

Qly. 1. *Gordon.* Az. 3 boars' heads couped 2 and 1 Or armed Ar.
2. *Badzenoch.* Or three lyons heads armed Gu. 2 and 1.
3. *Setone.* Or three crescents within the Royal Tressure Gu.
4. *Fraser.* Az. three Fraziers Arg.

All within a bordure nebuly Gu.

Crest. A dexter hand issuant from a heart and holding a flaming sword ppr.

Motto. With heart and hand.

Ext. 17 Dec. 1697. Cadet of Huntly. Lyon Reg. 1¹. 156.

Az. 3 boars' heads couped Or armed Ar. *quartering* 2. *Badzenoch.* Or 3 lions' heads armed Gu. 3. *Setone.* Or 3 crescents within the Royal Tressure Gu. 4. *Fraser.* Az. 3 fraziers Ar.

All within a bordure nebuly gu.

GORDON, Sir Adam of Dalpholly.

Ext. 17 Dec. 1697. Lyon Reg. 1¹. 156.

FRASER.

Az. 3 fraziers Ar.
Qd. 4 by GORDON of Dalpholly, Sir Adam.
Ext. 17 Dec. 1697. Lyon Reg. 1¹. 156.

Az. 3 fraziers Ar.

FRASER

Qd. 4 by GORDON of Dalpholly, Sir Adam.
Ext. 17 Dec. 1697. Lyon Reg. 1¹. 156.

Quarterings within quarterings and impalements

The Quartering card should indicate the exact position of a quartering in the marshalled shield. Thus the second quarter within the third grand quarter of the scheme of John Smith will be described as *Qd. III. 2. John Smith*; or, if so quartered by the

coat for Brown impaled by Smith, as *Qd.III.2. by Brown, imp. by John Smith*. If the impaled coat is unnamed its blazon must be given, so that an essential link is not omitted, thus:

Qd.III.2. by [Ar. a bend G.] imp. by John Smith.

IV. ORDINARY CARDS

Every Armory card will have a corresponding Ordinary card. Full genealogical and other detail will be noted on the Armory cards only, and the Ordinary cards will give no more than is needed to link up with them; thus:

ARMORY CARD

GIFFORD of Hoxton. Co. Middlesex. 1634.

Ar. a lion statant guardant Gu., on a chief Az. 3 stirrups with leathers Or.
Crest. A demi-lion Az. holding a stirrup with leather Or.

C.24. (2). 572. Vis. London. 1634.

'Lres. Pattentes exemplified by Sr. Ri. St. George Kt. Clarenceux King of Arms to John Gifford of Hogsdon als. Hockston in Com Middlesex Doctor in Diuinitie dated 16 of Octob. 1626 A°. 2°. Car. Regis.'

Ped. 4 gens., of Dry Drayton, Cambs.; Malden, Essex; Hockston, Middx.

Sgd. John Gifford.

ORDINARY CARD

Ar. a lion statant guardant Gu., on a chief Az. 3 stirrups with leathers, Or.

GIFFORD, John, D.D., of Hoxton, Co. Middlesex. Gtd. 16 Oct. 1626.

C 24 (2).572. Vis. London 1634.

Where a coat is unnamed but is thought worth entering because it is of early date and may be identified later from its content (cf. pp. 304, 312), it will have to be entered as an Ordinary card only, on which therefore all available details must be shown.

Per pale Gu. and Az. a bend counterchanged

[?]
painted in canopy of Mon. of Lewis ROBESSART 1431, Westminster Abbey.
Neale & Brayley & Inventory.

The rules for Impalements and Quarterings set out on pp. 310-15 apply to Ordinary equally with Armory cards.

Az. 3 stirrups leathered Or, on a border engrailed Ar. 6 pellets.

GIFFORD, Dyane, wife (1) of Mr. Turke (2) of Rd. Hale, grocer of London; d. 1611.

Imp. by HALE.

I. 16, 332. Fun. Cert. 1611.

Gyronny of 8 Or and Gu. on a canton Gu. a covered cup Or.

STRETELEY of Fringford, Oxon.

Qd. 2. GIFFARD of Twyford, Bucks.

G.3. 104. Vis. Bucks. 1575.

Crests, badges, supporters, and mottoes need separate Ordinary cards; and Crest, Badge, and Supporter cards will need an indication of which they are (if only the letters C, B, or S). A pair of unlike supporters will need two cards.

CREST. A dexter hand ppr., holding a bunch of marigolds Gu. slipped & leaved, Vert.

GYFFORDE. Sir Wm., Kt. of Itchull.

D. 13. 126. Vis. Hants, 1531.

BADGE. Stirrup (without leather) Or.

GIFFARD, John, of Chillington, Co. Stafford.

I.2.90. Standard. (7 times repeated).

(Joseph Foster, *Banners, Standards and Badges*, 1904, p. 201).

MOTTO

PREIGNS ALAINE TIRES FORT.

GIFFARD, Sir John, of Chillington, Co. Stafford.

I.2.114, Standard. 1531-2

(Joseph Foster, *Banners, Standards and Badges*, 1904, p. 244).

SUPPORTERS. On either side a swan wing inverted Ermine beaked and legged Gu. gorged w. a riband Gu. pendant therefrom an escococheon of the arms of Giffard (Sa. 3 fusils in fess Ermine).

GIFFARD, Sir Hardinge Stanley, Baron Halsbury, of Halsbury Co. Devon. and successors.

Gts. 63. 196. Gtd. 20 Feb. 1886.

SUPPORTERS.

Dexter. A bay horse proper charged on the shoulder with a portcullis Or.

Sinister. A greyhound Argent charged on the body with 3 Ermine spots.

GIFFORD, Robert, Baron Gifford of St. Leonard Co. Devon, and successors.

Gts. 34, 273. Gtd. 18 Feb. 1824.

SUPPORTERS.

Sinister. A greyhound Argent charged on the body with 3 Ermine spots.

Dexter. A bay horse proper charged on the shoulder with a portcullis Or.

GIFFORD, Robert, Baron G. of St. Leonard Co. Devon and successors.

Gts. 34, 272. Gtd. 18 Feb. 1824.

V. FORMS OF ENTRY FOR SPECIAL SOURCES**(1) Catalogue cards**

Cards should be sent in, in batches of whatever size is convenient, of Armory cards, with their corresponding Ordinary, Crest, Badge, Supporter, and Motto cards in the order of the original from which they are taken. They can then be checked through by the editor (and if necessary sent back for explanation) before they are sorted each into its proper index. It does not matter whether each Armory card is followed in the batch by its corresponding Ordinary cards, or whether Armory, Ordinary, and the rest are kept separate in the batch, provided that the same order of the original is preserved either way, whether in the one batch or the two, three, four, or five.

Every batch of cards sent in should be headed by a Catalogue card showing its contents, the name of the writer, and the date. This will be initialed by the editor when the cards have been passed and will serve as a record when they have been sorted into their place in the index.

Besides these catalogue cards for batches of cards a catalogue card is needed for each special source indexed describing its general nature and contents. For example a Visitation book will

need a card describing its size, binding, material, number of pages, appearance, title, scope, authorship, and date.

Lyon Register

Vol. I. part 2. ff. 328-342.

Armory cards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82
Ordinary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96
Crest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81
Motto	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94
								353

By J. Brown.

3 June 1941.

From 1580 or so onwards an original Visitation book may generally be known from an Office copy or unofficial copy by the presence of the signatures of the representatives of the families to their pedigrees. Before this date signatures are not found and the discrimination of original from copies is more difficult. The authorship of an early Visitation will not always be stated in the book and may have to be inferred, e.g. from date or handwriting. Here, too, the ground of attribution should be stated. With the date it will often be necessary to indicate the reasons for assigning it. Many Visitations, especially the later ones, are dated either in a title or by dated headings to each pedigree. Here there is no difficulty. That of others, however, has to be inferred from isolated dates mentioned incidentally, or

College of Arms. MS. 1.H.7.

13*1* by 9 inches, paper, ff. 64.

17th cent. title 'Suthry and the isle of Wight p^r Thomas Benolt Clarendaux King of Armes (as p^r indoresment) and I find also Hampshire and at ye end some armes of ye Companies of London. By page 42^b it appears this Visitation was made tempore H 8 and by page 39^b it appears to be before ye Dissolution of ye Abbeys.'

p. 1. 'Visitation of T. Benolt alias Clarendieux of Sutherwyk & the Isle of Wight. 1530' ff. 1-16d. Surrey 17-25d. blank; 26-51d. Hants; 52-59 blank; 59d-64 London Companies; 64d. index. Rough copy, uncoloured; see also Coll. Arm. MS. D.13.

even from comparison of the pedigrees with dated material elsewhere. It should be remembered that Visitations were by no means always completed in one year, and that individual pedigrees were occasionally added after (sometimes a considerable time after) the completion of the main body.

(2) *Seals*

GIFFARD, Alianor, widow of John, of Bures 22 Edw. III.
 Bowers Giffard, Co. Essex.

Hanging from a bush 2 shields
 (1) Ermine a chief quarterly
 (2) Six fleurs de lis.

Seal. P.R.O.

(3) *Rolls of Arms*

GIFFARD, John [of Brimspfield, Glos. d. 1299]

Johan Giffard l'escu de gules a treis leuns passans de argent.
 D. Camden. 65, c. 1280.

or when the spelling of a name is odd or corrupt:

[CURWEN, Gilbert]

Monsr. Gilbert Oulwenne. Ar. fretty Gu. chf. Az.
 S. 487.

(4) *Monuments*

GIFFORD, Sir John, of Bures. 1348.

6 fleurs de lis.
 Brass to Sir J. G., Bowers Giffard, Essex.
 Mill Stephenson, Arms on Brasses, Soc. Ant.
 Coat assumed in right of wife,
 Eleanor LENHAM. Misc. Gen. et Her. 58.IX.216.

(5) *Visitations*

The normal Visitation entry has two elements, the arms and the pedigree. The former are, of course, to be noted in full, with crest, quarterings, motto, and so forth, if given. If there is a reference to a Patent or other authority or evidence of user, this should be entered. Otherwise the *prima facie* presumption is that the arms are 'allowed' to the whole family. Where no arms are entered a card should still be written, with a statement 'No Arms' and a note of the pedigree. Disclaimers likewise should be indexed.

Of the pedigree element in a Visitation entry, only so much need be noted as will identify the family clearly, will enable us to determine whether or not there is a connexion with other entries for the same name and if so what, and will make as clear as possible how quarterings and impalements are brought in.

Where branches are many and fuller details seem to be needed, the notation of the Genealogical cards above (p. 306) should be used. Dates of entry and signatures should be noted.

GYFFORD of Scotton, Co. York.

1612.

Gu. 3 lions passant Ar.

C 13. 109d. Vis. Yorks. 1612.

Ped. 5 gens. to 1612: of Steeple Cleyton, Bucks; London (Physician to Q. Eliz.); Scotton, Yorks.

sgd. Tho. Gyffarde of Hilsden.

TOWNLEY of London.

1687.

A fess and in chief 3 mullets; a crescent for cadency.

Crest. On a perch a hawk close.

K 9. 217-8. Vis. London. 1687.

Ped. 6 gens. to 1687 'By the information of Charles Townley, Distiller'; of Townley & Royle, Lancs; Littleton, Middx; London; Hamborough; Moulsey & Lambeth, Surrey: New Jersey in America.

Richard T. of New Jersey m. wid. of Smith of N.J. & had s. Effingham, aged 2 in 1687.

'Vide Vis. of Lancashire marked C.37. fo. 149^b.150 where this desc. pieces and the Arms of Townley of Royle wth a Cinquefoil but the Seal w^{ch} he produced was only wth a Crescent. 3d. D. 14.217.'

(6) *Patents of Arms*

Particulars of these may be drawn either from the original Patents, when the reference will be 'Original' with a note of its whereabouts, or from more or less complete copies made either at the time of issue or later. In England it was not till 1673 that the College of Arms assumed corporate responsibility for recording Patents issued, and it is therefore only from that date that the dockets, or office copies made at the time of issue, are consistently full and complete. Previously the responsibility was that of the Kings of Arms making the grants. Most or all of these kept their own docket books, but not all of these survive and in those which do the entries vary in completeness from verbatim copies of the Patents to mere names and tricks of arms. Since the early seventeenth century the College has been steadily filling this gap in its records by noting particulars of original Patents which have come to its notice in the course of Visitations or otherwise. It is probable, however, that there are still in public or private hands a certain number of originals or copies of originals of which the College either has imperfect copies or none at all.

FRONT

ELYS, Thomas [of Norwich]

1470-1.

A felde of sable a cheveron sylver grayled in the cheveron thre
Roses gowles botene golde thre maydenes hedes Rasid of sylver.

Thomas Elys, gentilman [Mayor of Norwich 1460, 1465, 1475;
tomb in St. Peter Mancroft; & v. Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, II.
xxxiv & 186.]

'William Hawkeslowe otherwyse called Clareneuse Kyng of Armes
of the South Marches of England . . . by the power and auctorite by
the Kyngs goode grace to me in that behalve comytted . . . have de-
vysed . . . have appoynted yeven and graunted to and for the said
gentilman and his said heires . . . yeven at London the yeere from
the begynnyng of the Reigne of Kyng Henry the sext XLIX and of
the getyng ayene of his Royall power the fyrist yere' 9 Oct.
1470-Apr. 1471.

Original, in the hands of A. R. Wagner, Portcullis; vellum, 8½
by 13½ ins., painting of arms, illuminated initial & spray decoration;
signed 'W. H. Clareneuse Kyng of Arms'; fee of £5 noted. Note on
P.T.O.

BACK

back, (?) by Peter le Neve, 'note this man or his son was a Baron of
the Exchequer 27th Apr. 26 H.8 & the Barons son lies buried in the
Church of Attlebrig in Norff.' Also on back stamp of 'John H. M. M.
Marquis of Granby 1916.'

Text and note by the then owner, Fane Lambarde, printed in
Misc. Gen. 5 s. VII, 1930, 153-4.

TYSSEN of London, 1687.

Gts.3.332.

Or on a cheveron Azure between three French marigolds slipped
proper, two Lions respecting each other of the First.

Crest. A Demy lion, Or, Crowdnd Gules, supporting a Shield
Azure, charged with a Starr gold.

Motto. Post mortem virtus virescit.

Francis Tyssen lately fined for Alderman and Sheriff of the City of
London & the descendants of his body. Gtd., 24 Nov. 1687, by

Thomas St. George, Garter,
Henry St. George, Clarenceux.

HAMILTONE, Captain Thomas, 3rd son of John H. of Murrays,
cadet of Hamilton of that ilk.

Gu. a martlet betwixt three cinquefoils Arg. within a bordur im-
battled Or.

Crest. Ane antelop's head ppr. gorged and attyred gu.

Motto. Invia virtute pervia.

Matric. 25 Aug. 1673. Lyon Reg. 1². 323.

For Scotland this source is still more important, since Lyon has no official dockets older than 1672, though Patents were issued long before that date.

The best authority is an original Patent, the next best an official full docket or other complete copy. There is bound to be some overlapping in indexing originals and different collections of transcripts.

The following particulars should be noted:

- (i) Full name and description of grantee.
- (ii) Blazon of shield, crest, wreath, mantling, motto, supporters, etc., *in the words of the original*. Where, however, the wreath and mantling in a *modern* grant are 'of the colours' they need not be mentioned, nor need they be given *verbatim* after 1600.
- (iii) Limitations, e.g. John Smith and heirs of body, John Brown and descendants of grandfather.
- (iv) Operative words, e.g. *grant, grant and assign, confirm and allow, have made search in the records of my office and do find to be, have devised and do certify that none other bears*. These need not be given *verbatim* if the purport is made clear.
- (v) Name of King or Kings of Arms issuing the Patent. These may be abbreviated, e.g. R.C., Clx. for Robert Cooke, Clarenceux.
- (vi) Date.
- (vii) Special features; e.g. if there is a painting of the King of Arms or other special decoration in an original Patent; if a Seal or Seals are attached; if it is stamped (this for Patents before 1750) and if so with what value of stamp; if it is in any language other than English or in any way unusual in style, purpose, or phraseology.
- (viii) Reference to source.

Special collections of transcripts will need catalogue cards on the same lines as Visitation Books and other manuscript sources.

The Origin of the Coritani

By FELIX OSWALD, D.Sc., F.S.A.

It is well known from Ptolemy's *Geography* (II, ii, 10) that he places the tribe of the Parisii in east Yorkshire with its capital at Petuaria, the position of which has recently been established at Brough-on-the-Humber by an inscription found by Philip Corder, F.S.A. The obvious assumption that this tribe had migrated from the region of the Seine is supported by a comparison of their chariot-burials in the King's Barrow at Arras, at Hessleke and at Seamer, all in east Yorkshire, with a chariot-burial at Nanterre¹ near Paris of La Tène II age, where in both the British and Gaulish cases horses were buried with the chariot, contrary to the custom in the Marne chariot-burials. The Yorkshire graves are not anterior to 300 B.C., according to Déchelette,² although the first migration of the tribe may possibly have taken place several generations earlier. In a grave at North Grimston, also in east Yorkshire, a short sword with bronze anthropoid handle (fig. 6) was found together with a typical La Tène II sword,³ and it is clearly closely related to an anthropoid sword found near Chaumont (Haute Marne) (fig. 5.) This Yorkshire example was probably a sword belonging to the earlier generation of the Parisii who migrated into Yorkshire presumably about 400 B.C. Two similar anthropoid short swords are known from the same part of Yorkshire, i.e. from Lord Londesborough's collection⁴ and from Clotherholme near Ripon.⁵

Now Ptolemy (II, iii, 11) places the Coritani in the territory covered by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire, with Leicester (Ratae Coritanorum) as their chief town. Their origin has not yet been definitely determined, but a study of the pottery I found in such profusion belonging to the Claudian occupation of Margidunum, situated in the heart of the territory of the Coritani, half-way between Lincoln and Leicester, may suggest a solution of this problem. Races are usually very conservative in preserving traditional methods with regard to their household pottery, both in form and design, and a comparative

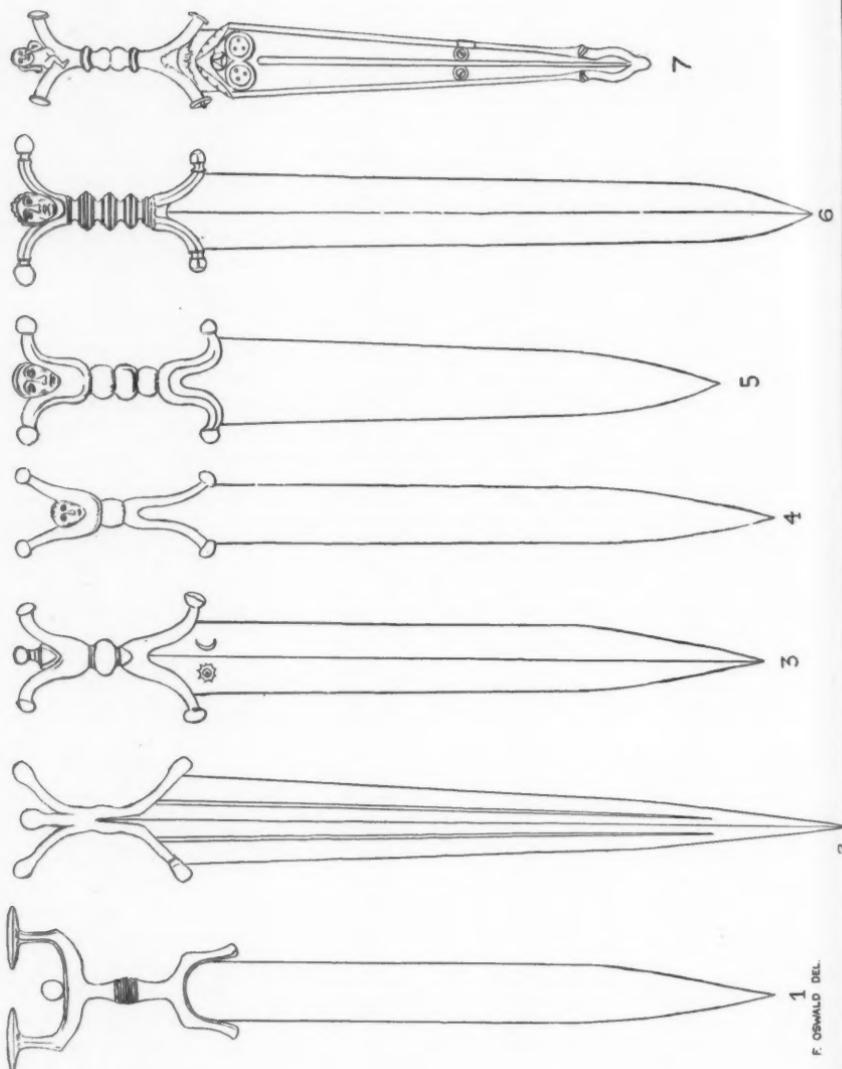
¹ H. Hubert, 'Sépulture à char de Nanterre', *Congrès internationaux d'anthropologie et d'archéologie préhistoriques*, Paris, 1900, p. 410.

² *Manuel d'Archéologie, Second Age de Fer*, iii, 1101.

³ J. R. Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches in Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, pp. 355-6.

⁴ British Museum, *Early Iron Age Guide*, p. 59, fig. 58.

⁵ F. and H. W. Elgee, *Archaeology of Yorkshire*, p. 111.



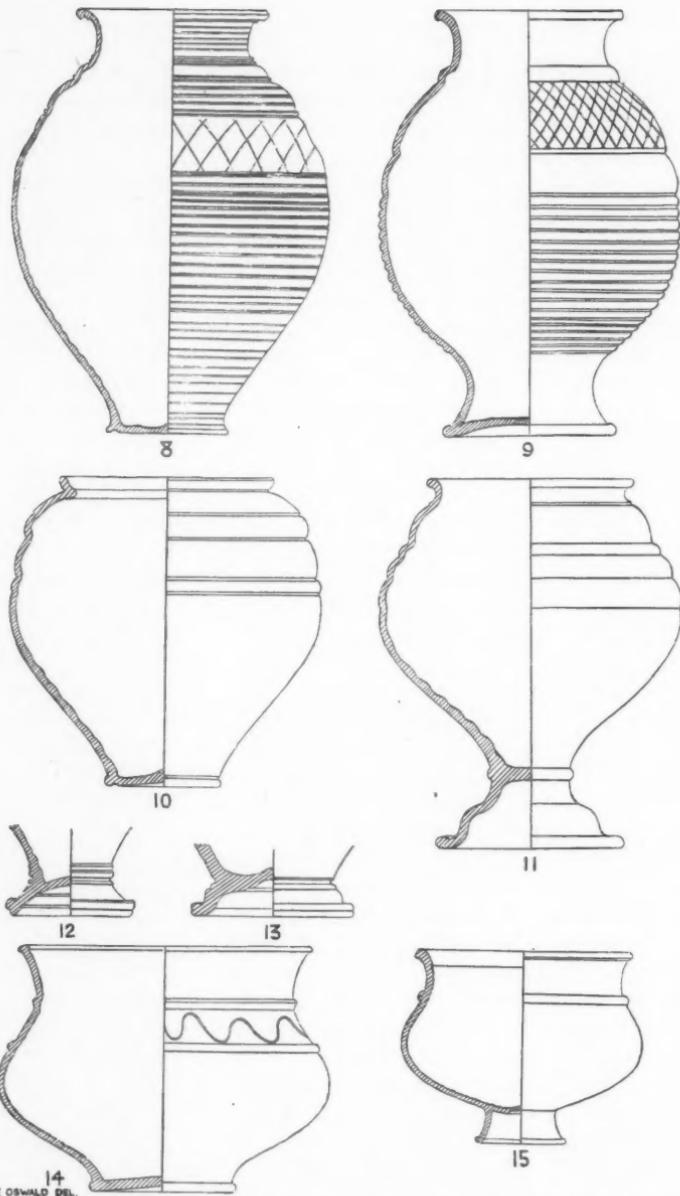
ANTHROPOID DAGGERS. (1)

1. Hallstatt, K.-R. Antiken Kabinet, Vienna. 2. Ay (5 miles S. of Ulm), S. Bavaria, (apparently entirely of iron). State Museum, Munich. *Germania*, 1936, p. 273, Abb. 2. 3. In the Rhine, Kastel opposite Mainz. Mainz Museum. Lindenschmit, L. *Das römischi-germanische Central Museum*, 1889, XXXIV, 7. 4. Salon (Aube). Morel collection, British Museum. *Early Iron Age Guide*, p. 59, fig. 58. 5. Near Chaumont (Haute Marne). St. Germain Museum. Déchelette, *Manuel d'Archéologie*, III, p. 1140, fig. 474. 6. North Grimston, a burial of the Parisii. Mortimer, J. R., *Forty Years' Researches in Burial Mounds of E. Yorkshire*, pp. 355-6. 7. In river Witham near Lincoln. Kemble, *Horae Ferales*, XVII, 2.

examination of such pottery may throw some light on the origins and migrations of tribes possessing a definite and characteristic culture. Even after the lapse of several generations it may be possible to trace striking similarities.

In the course of my excavation of Margidunum it became clear that the coarse pottery of the earlier years of the Roman occupation, viz. from A.D. 48 to 62, possessed well-marked, individual characteristics, revealing the active participation of native workmanship and native designs independent of Roman influence. In particular, much of the pottery which I discovered in a well of Claudian age,¹ as well as many vessels occurring in the lowest silt of early ditches, showed marked similarities both in form and technique to vessels from graves and chariot-burials of the Marne district, although of course separated in point of time by several generations. Thus a bowl (fig. 16) from an early ditch at Margidunum shows the same finger-tip technique as on a bowl from Marson (Marne) (fig. 17), though differing somewhat in contour; and an urn with swollen shoulder (fig. 10) from the Claudian well at Margidunum is a close parallel to an urn (possessing, however, a pedestal base, fig. 11) from a chariot-burial at Somme-Bonne (Marne). However, I found two similar pedestal-bases (figs. 12 and 13) in the bottom silt of an early ditch at Margidunum and attention may also be drawn to a pedestalled carinated cup (fig. 20) in a Claudian layer. The predilection for carinated vessels that exists in the Marne region is markedly noticeable among the early pottery from Margidunum, where the number and variety of carinated bowls, cups, and beakers is strongly in evidence (cf. figs. 18 and 20 with fig. 19). But the affinities of the Claudian pottery of Margidunum are not so much with the sharply angular and painted vessels of the earlier Marne period but with the later hybrid ware made when cremation was coming into vogue. This was evidently due to the immigration and amalgamation of other Keltic elements from the Rhine and Moselle districts caused by Germanic pressure, for a complete flagon (fig. 8) which I found at the very base of the Claudian well at Margidunum is remarkably similar to a flagon (fig. 9) from Somme-Suippe (Marne) in the St. Germain Museum, also lacking a pedestal-base and ascribed to the late second century B.C. Both flagons show similar swollen shoulders scored with a lattice network, and the burnished bands of the Margidunum flagon recall the ribbed surface of the Marne vessel. Comparison from only a few of the many examples from

¹ F. Oswald, 'The Pottery of a Claudian well at Margidunum', *Journal of Roman Studies*, xiii (1923), 114-26.



8. Flagon with burnished bands, Claudian period. Base of well H, Margidunum.
 9. Flagon, Somme-Suippe (Marne). St. Germain Museum. 10. Urn, Claudian period.
 Well H, Margidunum. 11. Pedestal-urn, in chariot-burial, Somme-Bonne (Marne).
 Morel, *La Champagne souterraine*. 12 and 13. Bases of pedestal-urns, Claudian period.
 Ditch 9, Margidunum. 14. Urn, Claudian period. Ditch 4, Margidunum. 15. Pedestal-urn,
 in chariot-burial, La Tène II period. La Gorge Meillet (Marne). E. Fourdrignier,
Double Sépulture gauloise de la Gorge Meillet, pl. IX 2. St. Germain Museum. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)

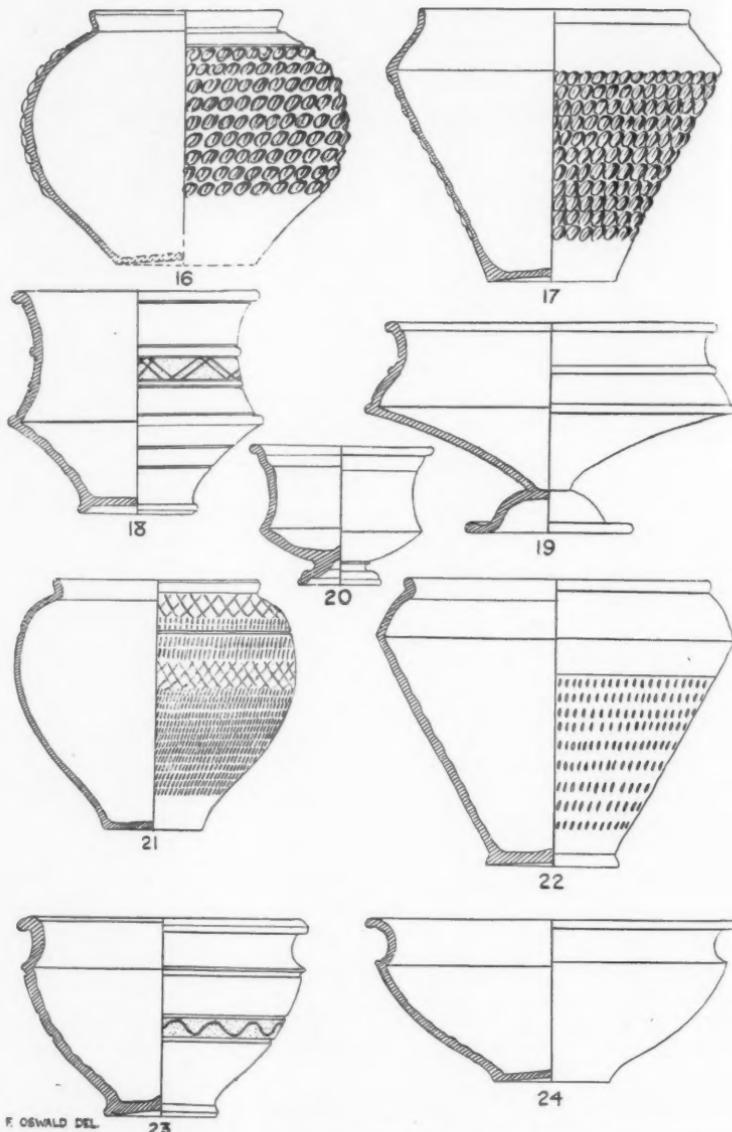
Margidunum may be made between the rouletted decoration of the Claudian bowl (fig. 21) at Margidunum with that on the angular urn (fig. 22) from Croncs de Bergères-les-Vertus (Marne), or a rounded carinated urn from Margidunum (fig. 14) with one of similar contour (fig. 15) but with a pedestal from the chariot-burial of La Gorge Meillet (Marne). Again, the bowl with carinated shoulder (fig. 23) from Margidunum may be compared with the very similar form (fig. 24) from a Marne cemetery. An unusually tall cylindrical urn from Margidunum (fig. 25) has much affinity with one of similar contour (fig. 26) from Marson (Marne), and an urn with spiny Rustic decoration from Margidunum (fig. 29) is comparable with one with very similar decoration (fig. 30) from a grave at Caranda (Aisne) adjoining the Marne region. Although Mont Beuvray (Bibracte) is a little to the south of the Marne district it is interesting to note a remarkable similarity in the incised chevron (or herring-bone) decoration on a Claudian urn from Margidunum (fig. 27) and on an Augustan urn at Mont Beuvray (fig. 28).

It is probably to the second century B.C. therefore that we may reasonably ascribe a wholesale migration from the Marne district of Gaul to the Lincolnshire coast and to the area occupied by the Coritani in eastern Britain to the south of the Yorkshire region which was already in the possession of the Parisii. It is true that no chariot-burials have as yet been found on the wolds of Lincolnshire as on the wolds of Yorkshire, but the magnificent bronze shield with coral studs found in the river Witham near Lincoln was associated with an anthropoid short sword (fig. 7), which shows affinities to the anthropoid swords of the Marne district (figs. 4 and 5), although it has an imp-like figure hiding its face with a mask in place of the usual head. The shield is ascribed by Reginald Smith¹ to the second century B.C., and this would be the date of the associated anthropoid sword.

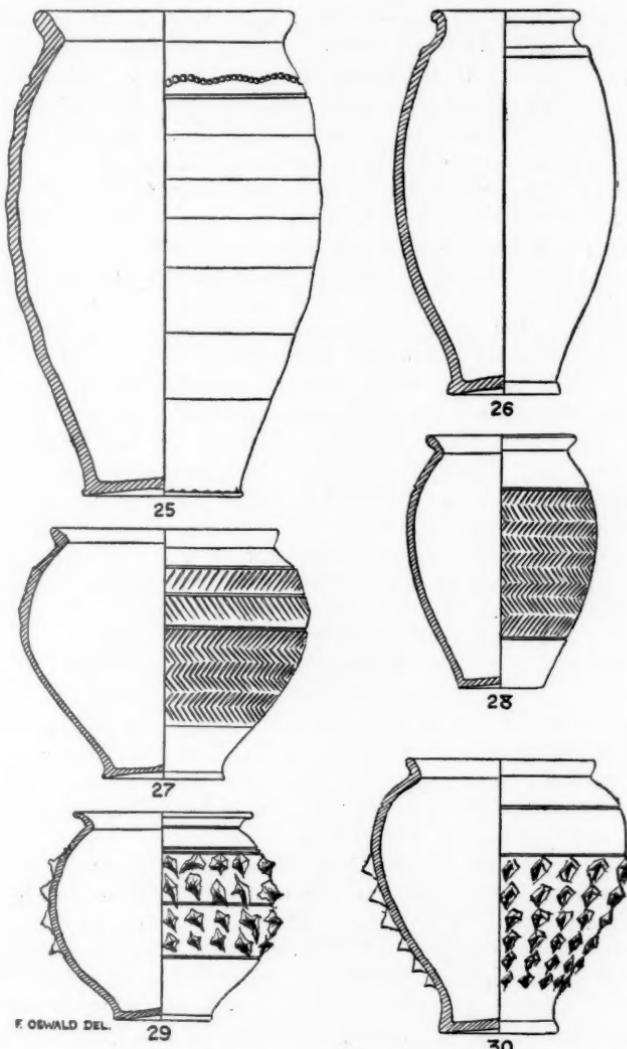
It must be admitted that Ptolemy makes no mention of the Coritani having occupied the Marne district, evidently because the Remi had settled in this region and taken their place, and were in possession here in Caesar's time. On the other hand, Ptolemy² places the tribe of the Caritni or Caritani in south Germany east of the Rhine, viz. in his list of tribes situated to the south of the Sugambri, and in the following order: 'the Suebi Langobardi, the Tenkeri (or Tencteri), the Incriones (or Nitrones = Nictrenses, i.e. Suebi Nicretes) between the Rhine and the Abnoba mountains (Schwarzwald), then the Intuergi, the

¹ British Museum, *Early Iron Age Guide*, p. 106.

² *Geography*, II, ii, 8-10.



16. Urn with finger-tip decoration. Claudian period. Ditch 14, Margidunum. 17. Urn with finger-tip decoration. Marson (Marne). British Museum, *Early Iron Age Guide*, Plate V, 8. 18. Carinated urn, Claudian period. Ditch 2, Margidunum. 19. Carinated pedestal-urn. Courtisols (Marne). Morel, *La Champagne souterraine*, xxx, 12. 20. Carinated pedestal-drinking-cup. On Claudian paving and below Vespasianic paving, S. side of commandant's house, Margidunum. 21. Urn with rouletted and scored lattice decoration. Claudian period. Gully 4 off Ditch 3 (the S. ditch of the Via Principalis), Margidunum. 22. Urn with rouletted decoration. Croncs de Bergères-les-Vertus (Marne). Morel, *La Champagne souterraine*, xx. 23. Bowl with carinated shoulder. Claudian period. Ditch 4, Margidunum. 24. Bowl with carinated shoulder. Cemeteries of Marne. H. de Cleuziou, *La poterie gauloise, Collection Charvet*, fig. 53. (Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.)



25. Tall reddish-brown urn, with indented stick decoration on shoulder. Claudian period. Ditch 5, Margidunum. 26. Tall urn. Marson (Marne). Morel, *La Champagne souteraine*, iv, 7. 27. Urn with incised chevron pattern. Claudian period, Ditch 14, Margidunum. 28. Urn with incised chevron pattern. Augustan period. Mont Beuvray. J. G. Bulliot, *Fouilles de Mont Beuvray, Album*, pl. XIV. 29. Urn with rustic decoration. Claudian period. Ditch 13, Margidunum. 30. Urn with rustic decoration. Claudian period. Gaulish cemetery of Caranda (Aisne), Moreau collection. H. de Cleuziou, *L'Art national*, fig. 164, 4. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.)

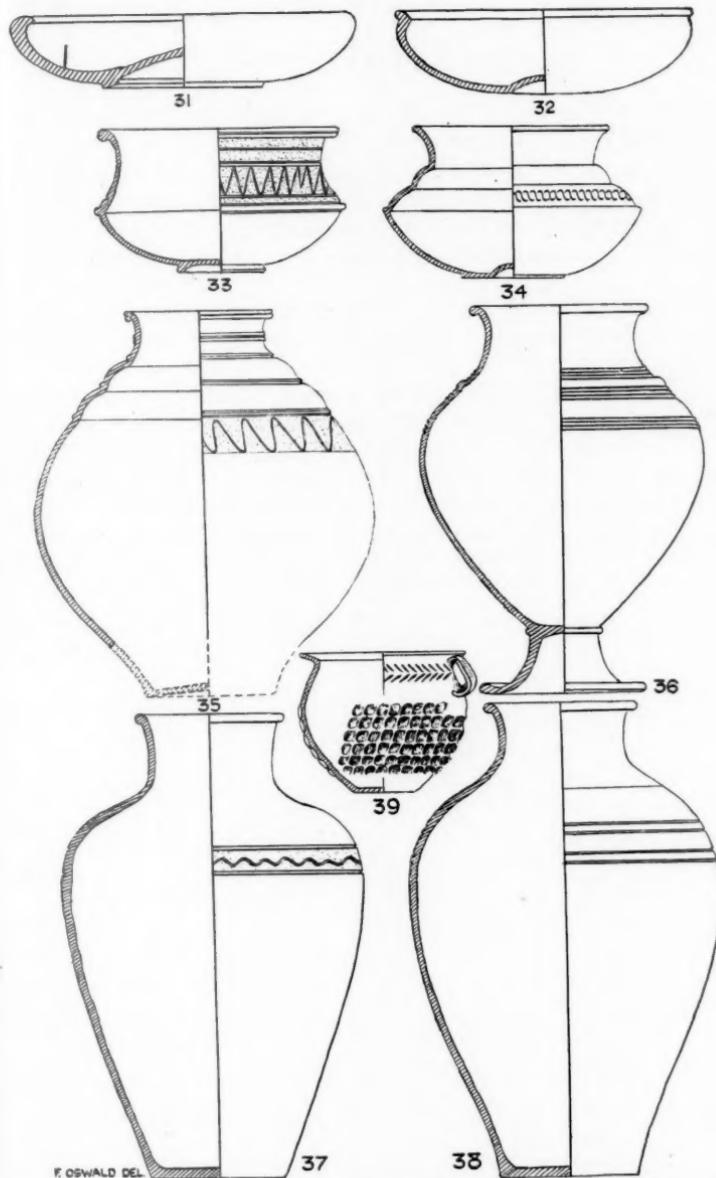
Vargiones (a misreading for Vangiones), the *Caritni* (or *Caritani*), and after these the Vispi (Usipi) and the desert of the Helvetians as far as the Alps.¹ Unfortunately no reliance can be placed on the consecutive order in which Ptolemy placed the tribes, e.g. he puts the Vispi or Usipi too far south, whilst Tacitus² more reliably places them after the Tencteri. Moreover, the fact that Ptolemy places the Vangiones on the right bank of the Rhine instead of in their permanent settlement on the left bank (and indeed he states this correct position in another passage)³ would seem to indicate that he utilized older sources of information in specifying the tribes on the right bank of the Rhine. Since the Helvetians, before their migration into Switzerland, occupied the right bank of the Rhine southwards from the Main valley, the position of the Caritani was doubtless farther to the east, in Württemberg or more probably in Bavaria. For in Bavaria an anthropoid sword (fig. 2) has been found at Ay (5 miles south of Ulm), and its typological position lies between the Hallstatt example (fig. 1) and the sword from the Rhine at Mainz (fig. 3), where the knob is already becoming like a human head. Moreover, the Bavarian pottery of the La Tène period shows as strong a predilection for carinated forms as in the Marne region and at Margidunum. Accordingly, I have ventured to draw a comparison between a carinated bowl (fig. 34) and an umbilical platter (fig. 32) from Bavaria with a carinated bowl (fig. 33) and an umbilical platter (fig. 31) from Margidunum, and many other examples might be adduced from my excavations. This comparison (even allowing for a considerable difference in time) may indicate that a genetic relation is within the range of probability between the Caritani of Bavaria and the Coritani of Britain after their sojourn in the Marne.

Migration from Bavaria to the Marne district would naturally have taken place along the old trade-route from east to west, well shown by Professor V. G. Childe³ in his map of Bronze Age Europe from Mainz south of the Hunsrück to the Marne, and it is in this region of transit that similarities can be traced between Claudian pottery of the Coritani at Margidunum and vessels occurring in grave-groups of the La Tène II period. For instance, a flagon from Margidunum (fig. 35) shows marked similarity to the pedestal-urn (fig. 36) from a La Tène grave from Dienstweiler in the Birkenfeld province, and this pedestal-urn is reminiscent of those in the Marne area. Again, a Claudian flagon from an early ditch at Margidunum (fig. 37) has marked

¹ *Germania*, 28.

² *Op. cit.* 11, ix, 9.

³ *The Bronze Age*, 1930.



31. Umbilical platter, Claudian period. Well H, Margidunum. 32. Umbilical platter, NE. Bavaria. P. Reinecke, *Grabfunde der ersten La Tènezeit aus Nordostbayern, Altertümer uns. heidn. Vorzeit*, V, ix, p. 282, fig. 1. 33. Carinated bowl, Claudian period. Slag-pit λ behind S. rampart, Margidunum. 34. Carinated bowl, NE. Bavaria. P. Reinecke, *op. cit.*, Taf. 50. 35. Flagon, Claudian period. Ditch 13, Margidunum. 36. Pedestal-flagon, Dienstweiler (Birkenfeld province), SE. of Trèves. *Germania*, 1921, p. 103, Abb. 1. 37. Flagon, Claudian period. Ditch 2 (N. side of Via Principalis) Margidunum. 38. Flagon, Late La Tène grave, Rückweiler, SE. of Trèves. *Trierer Zeitschrift*, 1927, p. 186, Abb. 14b. 39. Urn with finger-tip decoration and incised chevron. Grave, Hallstatt period, Dromersheim (Worms Museum). *Festschrift des Röm.-Germ. Central-Museums zu Mainz*, 1927, p. 135, Abb. 49. (Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ for figs. 31-6 and 39. Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ for figs. 37 and 38.)

affinity with a flagon (fig. 38) from Rückweiler (also south-east of Trèves) in a La Tène grave.

Lastly, on the same old trade-route, from a Hallstatt grave at Dromersheim in the Bingen district, an urn (fig. 39) with finger-tip decoration and incised chevron-border (so frequent on Claudian store-jars at Margidunum) may indicate that this Hallstattian mode of decoration was still continued traditionally by the Coritani during their presumed migration from Bavaria to the Marne region (fig. 17) and subsequently in their final home in Britain (fig. 16).

It may be added that all the pottery from my excavations at Margidunum is now on view at University College, Nottingham, where the late Principal Hugh Stewart, the present Principal, H. A. S. Wortley, and the Council generously provided a room and all the necessary exhibition-cases for my Margidunum collection, as well as for my extensive collection of Terra Sigillata.

Bishop Henry Marshall's Tomb in Exeter Cathedral

By Prebendary H. E. BISHOP, F.S.A., and
C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, F.S.A.¹

IT has long been recognized that the effigy of Bishop Henry Marshall (*ob.* 1206) in the choir of Exeter Cathedral is set on a tomb chest of later date, and their dimensions and style show that the two did not originally belong to the same monument. The discovery here recorded provides evidence for a reconstruction of the original tomb chest belonging to the effigy of Bishop Marshall.

In clearing out an old cellar, where the cathedral workmen stored tools etc., the late Mr. Luscombe, formerly Clerk of Works to the cathedral, discovered three pieces of Purbeck marble, ornamented with a design of quatrefoils set in sunk roundels. The decorated surface was not weathered, but wear on the back showed that the stones had at some time been used as the treads of a stair. Two pieces fitted together and the third belonged to the same slab but was separated from the others by a small gap. The end beyond the third slab was also missing, while a small rectangular piece had been cut out of one angle in order to fit some irregularity at the side of the step. The whole had clearly formed one side of a tomb chest of *circa* 1200. The history of the fragments before their discovery in the storehouse and the position of the steps for which they were re-used is unknown. When discovered by Mr. Luscombe in 1934 they had lain along with other stones from a period beyond his memory. This shows that the steps were dismantled before 1861, when his connexion with the cathedral began.

The slab of Purbeck marble originally measured 6 ft. 8 in.

¹ This paper was originally designed as part of an article on the early tombs in the cathedral, on which we were engaged in 1936. Prebendary Bishop's illness in that year and my appointment to the British School at Rome caused a postponement of the work, and we later agreed to place on record the facts about the tomb of Bishop Marshall, and the recently discovered slab, the identification of which is due to the acute observation of Prebendary Bishop. He had already seen a preliminary draft before his sudden death and we had agreed on the emendations required. The present text which I had prepared in accordance with our final discussion was not completed in time to send to him and, while it represents the conclusions of both collaborators, I must assume sole responsibility for any minor errors of form or detail. C.A.R.R.

by 1 ft. 6 in. by 3½ in. thick. The sunk roundels, 1 ft. 4 in. in diameter and 1 in. deep, are spaced 8 in. apart. A slight cut forms a moulded edge which frames the design. Each circle contains a sunk quatrefoil, 1 ft. 2 in. across and 1 in. deep, with the same moulded edge and trefoiled finials to each point. These finials are treated differently in each quatrefoil. On the right the central lobe is replaced by a heavy rib pointing inwards between the two leaves. In the centre there are three lobes of normal rounded form. On the left a rib, like that on the right, is shown piercing the hollow of the central lobe. This unusual treatment of the finials recurs in the foliated ornament on the neck of Bishop Marshall's effigy, and the resemblances between these ornaments and in the general treatment of the effigy and the slab leave little doubt that they come from the same workshop, and in view of the dimensions which will be given they should be attributed to the same monument.

Bishop Marshall's effigy is carved from a slab of Purbeck marble 6 ft. 8 in. long. It is coffin-shaped, 2 ft. 7 in. wide at the head and tapering to 1 ft. 11 in. at the foot. The bishop is represented in mass vestments under a trefoiled canopy with his feet on a curious, two-legged, lizard-like creature. The ends of the stole worn over the alb show below the hem of the dalmatic, which has a stiff embroidered apparel falling over the upper edge of the chasuble. The rich foliated ornament already referred to lies immediately below the apparel and appears to form the margin of the chasuble. The mitre is of the low early form. The right hand of the figure is raised in blessing and has a large ring, worn over the glove, on the middle finger. The left hand holds the crozier (Pl. LVII, i). The canopy above the bishop's head is carried by slender engaged columns with simple moulded bases and capitals. On either side of the central lobe of the trefoiled arch is a small gabled panel in which is an angel holding a scroll. The figure is in relief. The drapery of the vestments falls in stiff folds which emphasize the rigidity of the body laid out in death. The modelling of the face follows the natural contours, and the rather heavy features have a marked individuality. Both in conception and in execution it marks a great advance from the style of the early slab now in the Lady Chapel. This is generally attributed to Bishop Bartholomew (*ob.* 1184), but was more probably made for the tomb of Bishop Leofric (*ob.* 1071), when his remains were translated into the Norman cathedral in 1133. The style of the effigy is advanced for the first years of the thirteenth century, but in view of the difficulties in the way of identifying it with any of the later bishops, the traditional ascription to Henry



Townsend, Exeter

1. Effigy of Bishop Henry Marshall (*ob.* 1204)



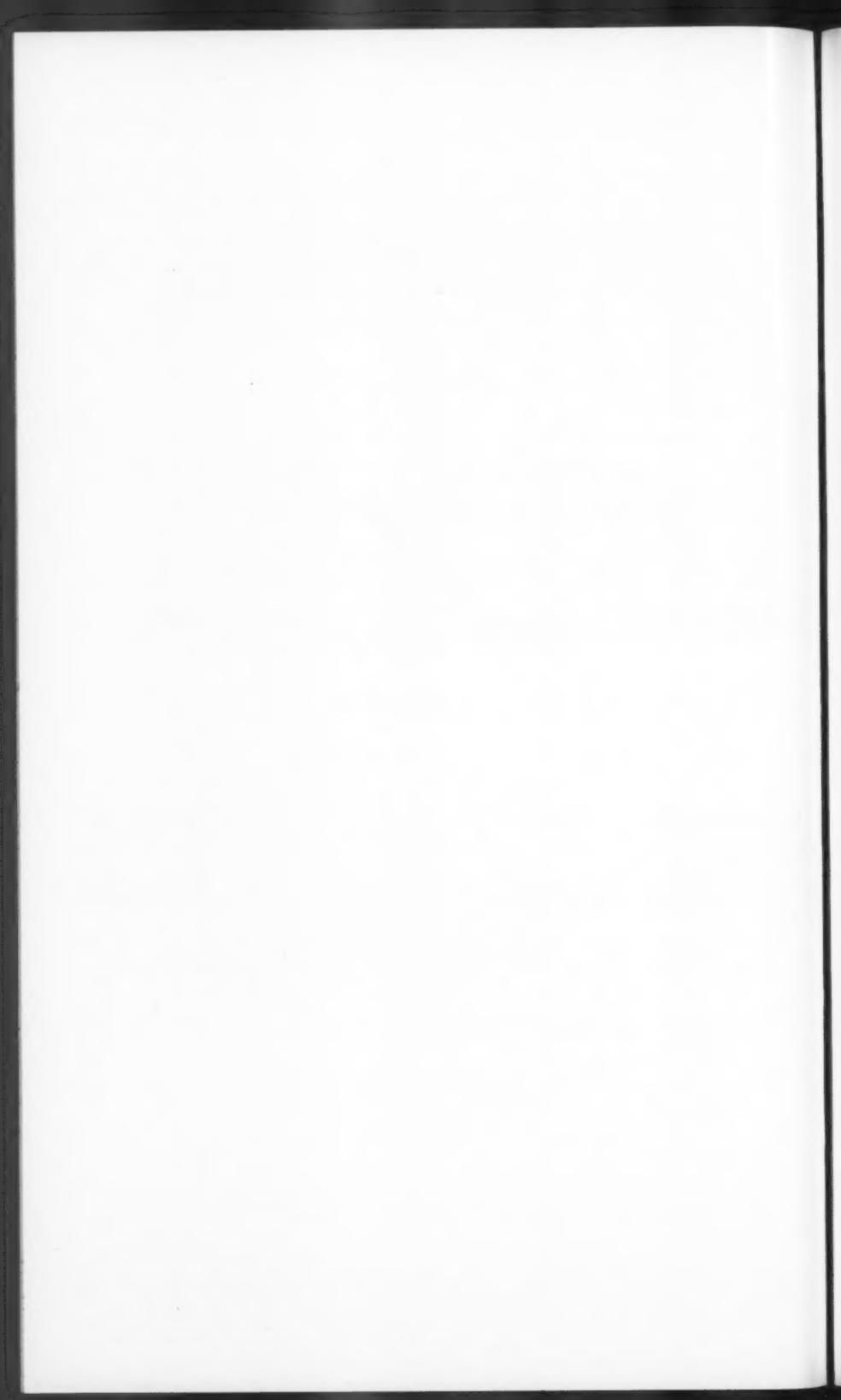
Townsend, Exeter

2. Side of tomb chest



Townsend, Exeter

3. Side of tomb chest



Marshall must stand. As the younger brother of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke and later Regent of England, the bishop of Exeter would be in a position to command the most modern work of his time.

The discovery of the quatrefoiled slab and its identification as part of the tomb chest of Bishop Marshall confirms the tentative suggestion that another slab formed part of the same chest. This is in two broken pieces, with fragments missing (Pl. LVII, 2, 3).¹ The larger part was found some twenty years ago, lying on the grass plot between the cloisters and the Palace Garden. It is much weathered. The second piece separated from the first by a gap of about 3 in. was recovered and restored to the cathedral by Mr. Harbottle Reed. Both this and the quatrefoiled slab have been fixed against the base of the screen facing the north choir aisle near the tomb of Bishop Marshall. The second slab, also of Purbeck marble, originally measured 6 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. by 3½ in. thick. Like that already described it is ornamented with three sunk quatrefoils with moulded frames, each 1 ft. 4 in. across. The central quatrefoil, which has a fimbriated outline, enclosed a figure in low relief, representing Christ with a cruciform nimbus enthroned in glory. Neither of the side figures is complete, though the designs are clear. On the left is St. Peter with a short beard. The right hand, which would have held the keys, is missing, but there is evidence of some symbol broken away from the chest of the figure. On the right is the seated figure of St. Paul with a long pointed beard. The right side of the figure is broken, but the tip of the sword remains on the edge of the stone beside the halo. The style of the carving is stiff and the drapery appears rudely modelled, so that a date in the last decade of the twelfth century has been suggested. But the dimensions and arrangement, which correspond exactly with the newly discovered slab, must outweigh the purely stylistic argument, which makes no allowance for the possibility of retarded work being produced alongside more advanced.

The tomb to which these two slabs and the effigy belong still lacks the two ends, each of which was probably decorated with a plain quatrefoil like those of the side first described. The chest would have stood directly on the floor or on a low step. In form it represents an early stage in the evolution of the high tomb from the slab let into or slightly raised above the floor like that which we have ascribed to Bishop Leofric.

It is not known in which part of the cathedral Bishop Marshall was buried, but the fact that the Norman church was finished

¹ *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, xi, 64 and 139.

during his episcopate and the subsequent position of the monument on the north side of the lengthened choir suggest that the original tomb lay on the north side of the Norman High Altar and that it was moved only so far as to secure that the new position did not obstruct the later choir. The earliest record of the episcopal tombs is that of Leland (1540) which shows Bishop Marshall in the same position as that now occupied by the composite monument with his effigy.¹ The Diary of the Lieutenant from Norwich shows that it had not been moved in 1635.² It is known that the majority of the monuments thrown out by the Puritans were replaced after the Restoration, and the two eighteenth-century plans record that of Bishop Marshall in the same position as before.³ None of these records describes the tomb, and we only know that the present association of the effigy with the later tomb chest had already been effected in 1826, when Britton published his engravings.⁴

In conclusion we would express our gratitude to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter for facilities accorded. We wish to thank Messrs. Townsend for permission to publish the photographs of the effigy and the two slabs. We are also indebted to Miss Ursula Radford for assistance in the final preparation of the text.

¹ Leland, *Itinerary*, i, 227 (edition Toulmin Smith).

² *Early Tours in Devon and Cornwall*, p. 88; *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, extra volume, edited by R. Pearse Chope.

³ The *Ichnography* of 1757 and Carter's plans of 1797.

⁴ J. Britton, *History and Antiquities of Exeter Cathedral*, 132, pl. xxi.

An Egg-shaped Mace-head

By ELIOT CURWEN, M.A., M.B., F.S.A.

PERFORATED implements made of stone remarkable for its beauty or rareness are reasonably regarded as mace-heads. Many such show no sign of having been used as tools for ordinary purposes, but even where such signs are present, the use of these objects as batons of command is not thereby precluded; in some cases they may have been used as hammers at a later date.

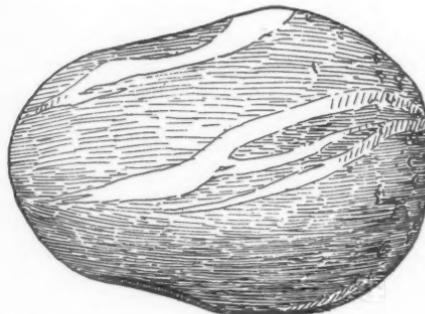
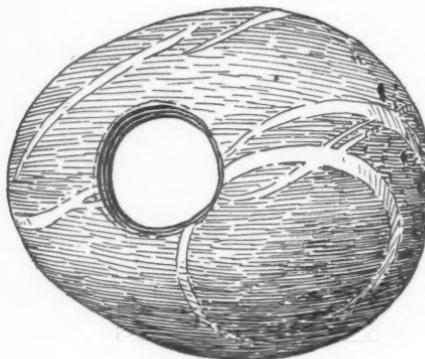
The object of this note is a beautiful specimen of an egg-shaped mace-head, or hammer head, found in the neighbourhood of Friston (Sussex) by the late Major Maitland, and presented to the Sussex Archaeological Society by his son. It is made of rich, deep reddish-brown jasper, or similar silicified rock, with white veins of quartz. In length it is 2·6 in. (66 mm.), in greatest width 2 in. (50 mm.), and in greatest thickness 1·75 in. (45 mm.); its weight is 6 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. (Av.). The perforation was worked from both sides and is nearly cylindrical, being 0·8 in. (20 mm.) in diameter on each surface, but 0·66 in. (17 mm.) through nearly all its length; it is not perfectly true, the walls being slightly concave longitudinally towards the thicker end of the implement and convex towards the narrower; this surface is very smooth and polished. That the implement was shaped by hand, and is not an adapted water-worn pebble, is shown by the presence here and there of facets of tooling which have been smoothed down and largely obliterated by subsequent grinding; there is no deliberate polishing of the surface. Whatever the purpose for which it was originally made, whether as a sign of authority or as a tool, the flattened and battered base of the implement shows it to have been freely used as a hammer at some period.

Stone mace-heads of egg-shape are very uncommon. With the help of our Fellow Miss Lily Chitty and of the curators of several museums we have been able to obtain details of twenty-two examples from Great Britain; from Ireland we have been unable to obtain any information. To this list might reasonably be added ten other specimens which differ only in that the thicker end is more square, and which in consequence have been spoken of as pestle mace-heads.

Of this total eleven are described as of volcanic stone, six as of quartzite, one of jasper, and one of 'dark brown flint'. Five are flint nodules with natural perforations which have been trimmed for purposes of hafting, and with bodies flaked into shape. Of

the nature of the rock of the remaining eight we have not been able to obtain information.

This type of mace-head has a wide distribution covering fifteen counties. Examples have been found sparsely scattered over



Egg-shaped Mace-head of jasper, from Friston, Sussex. (1)

many districts in the north and east of the country, but the only ones found south of the Thames are the Sussex specimen and one of flint from a barrow at Thornverton near Exeter.

Of the twenty-four specimens of which the material is known, the relationships of type, Highland-Lowland distribution, and volcanic or non-volcanic material are shown in the following tables.

While making due allowance for small numbers, these figures indicate the following tendencies: the egg-shaped type tends to

be of non-volcanic stone, and conversely; it is also commoner in the Lowland Zone; those of either type from the Highland Zone tend to be of volcanic stone, and conversely.

I	Material	
	Volcanic	Non-volcanic
Egg-shaped type	6	11
Squarish type	5	2

II	Material	
	Volcanic	Non-volcanic
Highland Zone distribution	7	1
Lowland Zone distribution	4	11
Unknown provenance . . . . .	..	1

III	Type	
	Egg-shaped	Squarish
Highland Zone distribution	5	3
Lowland Zone distribution	11	4
Unknown provenance	1	..

In four cases the implement was found in a river. One of fine-grained dolerite was drawn from the river Twrch at Llanrhaiadr-ym-Mochnant, Montgomeryshire, two of flint from the Thames, namely at Windsor and at Hammersmith, and one of a dark green quartz from the Thames at Henley. These may possibly have been used in their later days as net-sinkers, but the care with which their natural perforations had been treated and the surfaces of the bodies trimmed indicate that they were originally prepared for a more important function.

Four of the examples were found in burial mounds. One of hornblend gabbro came from a cairn on Tormore Farm, Manchrie Moor, Arran, where it was associated with Neolithic pottery and two plano-convex flint knives characteristic of the Early Bronze Age in southern Britain. One of granite came from a horned cairn in Caithness which contained burnt bones; another came from the Garrowby group of barrows in the East Riding of Yorkshire in association with flint knives and a barbed arrow-head; and the fourth from a barrow near Exeter. These associations confirm the attribution of this form of mace-head to the Bronze Age, an attribution which would be made on the direct character of the perforation quite apart from associations.

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<i>Type</i>	<i>Provenance</i>	<i>References</i>
Egg-shaped		
"	Llanrhaiadr-ym-Mochnant, Montgomery	<i>Montg. Coll.</i> xiv, 275
"	St. Andrews, Scotland	<i>Archaeologia</i> , lxxv, 104, fig. 45
"	Manchrie Moor, Arran (Tormore Farm)	<i>Proc. S. Ant. Scot.</i> , 3rd S., xii (1901), 100
"	Arran	<i>Proc. S. Ant. Scot.</i> v, 240
"	Birdoswald, Cumberland	Evans, <i>A.S.I.</i> 225, fig. 152
"	Stanwix, Carlisle	<i>C.W.A.A.S.</i> , N.S., v, 303
"	The Garrowby Wold group of barrows, No. C. 69, East Riding, Yorkshire	<i>Mortimer, Forty Years' Researches</i> , 140, pl. XLVI, fig. 373
"	Hotham, East Riding, Yorkshire	<i>Hull Mus. Publ.</i> , no. 122 (1920), fig. 36
"	Beeford, East Riding, Yorkshire	<i>Hull Mus. Publ.</i> , no. 122, fig. 37
"	Flamborough	Evans, <i>A.S.I.</i> 225
"	Newport, near Winterton, Lincolnshire	Evans, <i>A.S.I.</i> 225
"	Braintree Mill, Essex	<i>Essex Naturalist</i> , xiii, 95 (fig.), xviii, 165
"	Colne Engaine, Essex	<i>Colch. M. Report</i> (1930), 7, pl. 1, 1
"	Lincolnshire	..
"	Windsor, Berks.	..
"	Hammersmith, Middlesex	..
"	[Layton Collection]	<i>Archaeologia</i> , lxxix, 6-8
"	Thornverton, Exeter	Evans, <i>A.S.I.</i> 225
"	Pilsley, nr. Chatsworth, Derbyshire	<i>Ex inf. W. Storrs Fox</i>
"	Icklingham, Suffolk	
"	Pennington (Furness), Rath Vale Moor, Lancs. (1880)	<i>C.W.A.A.S.</i> ..
"	Friston, Sussex	..
Squarish at butt		
"	Caithness	<i>Proc. S. Ant. Scot.</i> vii, 499
"	Breadsall Moor, Derbyshire	..
"	Beely Moor, Derbyshire	..
"	Caverswall, Staffordshire	<i>Trans. N. Staffs. F.C.</i> xlili, 194
"	Hanchurch, Staffordshire	..
"	Ipswich, Hadleigh Road	..
"	Burwell Fen, Cambridgeshire	<i>Fox, Arch. Cambridge Region</i> , 3, pl. v, 5
"	Henley, Oxfordshire	..
"	Sproakley, Yorkshire	..
"	Lincoln	<i>Lincoln Museum Guide</i> (1915), 4, pl. 4, 11

AN EGG-SHAPED MACE-HEAD

<i>Material</i>	<i>Associations, etc.</i>	<i>Present location</i>
Fine grained dolerite with scattered felspar of slightly pinkish colour (Not stated)	From River Twrch	Powysland Mus., Welshpool
Hornblende gabbro	Cairn, with 2 plano-convex knives and neolithic pottery	Brit. Mus. .
Mica schist	..	..
Serpentine	..	Brit. Mus.
Water-worn pebble of igneous ash	..	Tullie House Mus., Carlisle
Quartzite	Barrow with flint knives and barbed arrowhead	Hull Mus.
Flint	..	Hull Mus.
Quartz	..	Hull Mus.
Greenstone (Not stated)	..	..
'Dark brown flint'	..	Braintree Mus.
Quartzite	..	Colchester Mus.
Quartzite pebble	..	Canterbury Mus.
Flint with natural perforation	From R. Thames	Ashmolean Mus.
Flint with natural perforation	From R. Thames	Manchester Mus.
Flint	..	Layton Collection
Flint pebble	From barrow with charcoal	..
(Not stated)	..	Mr. W. Storrs Fox
(Not stated)	..	Mr. F. N. Haward—lost
(Not stated)	..	..
Jasper with veins of quartz	..	Sussex Archaeological Society's Mus., Lewes
Grey granite	From horned cairn with burnt human bones	..
Fine grained quartzite	..	Derby Mus.
Fine grained volcanic ash, greenish grey	..	Derby Mus.
Igneous rock beautifully banded	..	Hanley Mus., Stoke-on-Trent
'Fine grained dark stone'	..	Cast in Ipswich Mus.
'Stone'	..	Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge
Dark green quartzite	From R. Thames	Reading Mus.
Diorite	..	Hull Mus.
Diorite, surface disintegrated	..	Lincoln Mus.

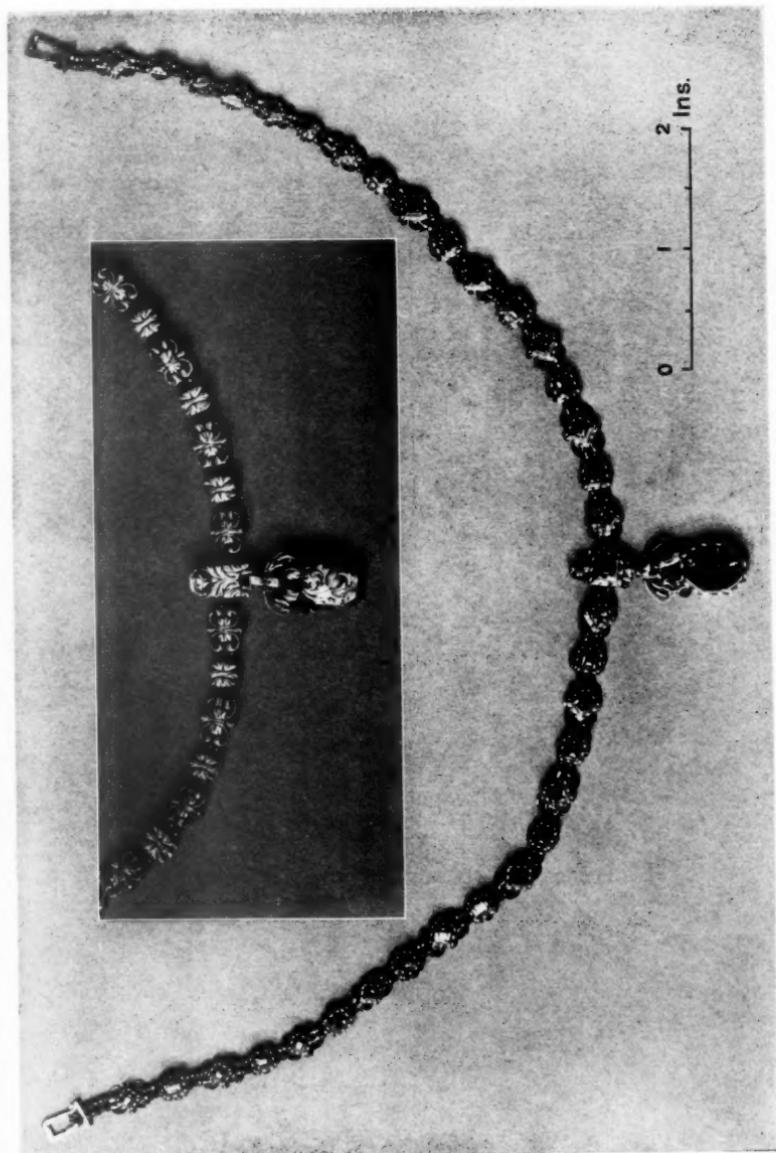
Notes

A Jewelled Necklace in the British Museum.—Miss Yvonne Hackenbroch sends the following note on a necklace (pl. LVIII) recently presented to the British Museum by the National Art Collections Fund. It is composed of thirty-five enamelled gold links joined by double rows of angular gold beads, each link being set with a table-cut diamond placed horizontally or lozenge-wise. The centre is formed by a larger link with another small diamond on top; a pendant jewel is attached to it containing a flat octagonal sapphire set in gold beneath an openwork bow bearing three small oval rose-cut diamonds. The back reveals delicate painting in black and pink on white enamel showing leaf motives on all links and a tulip on the pendant.

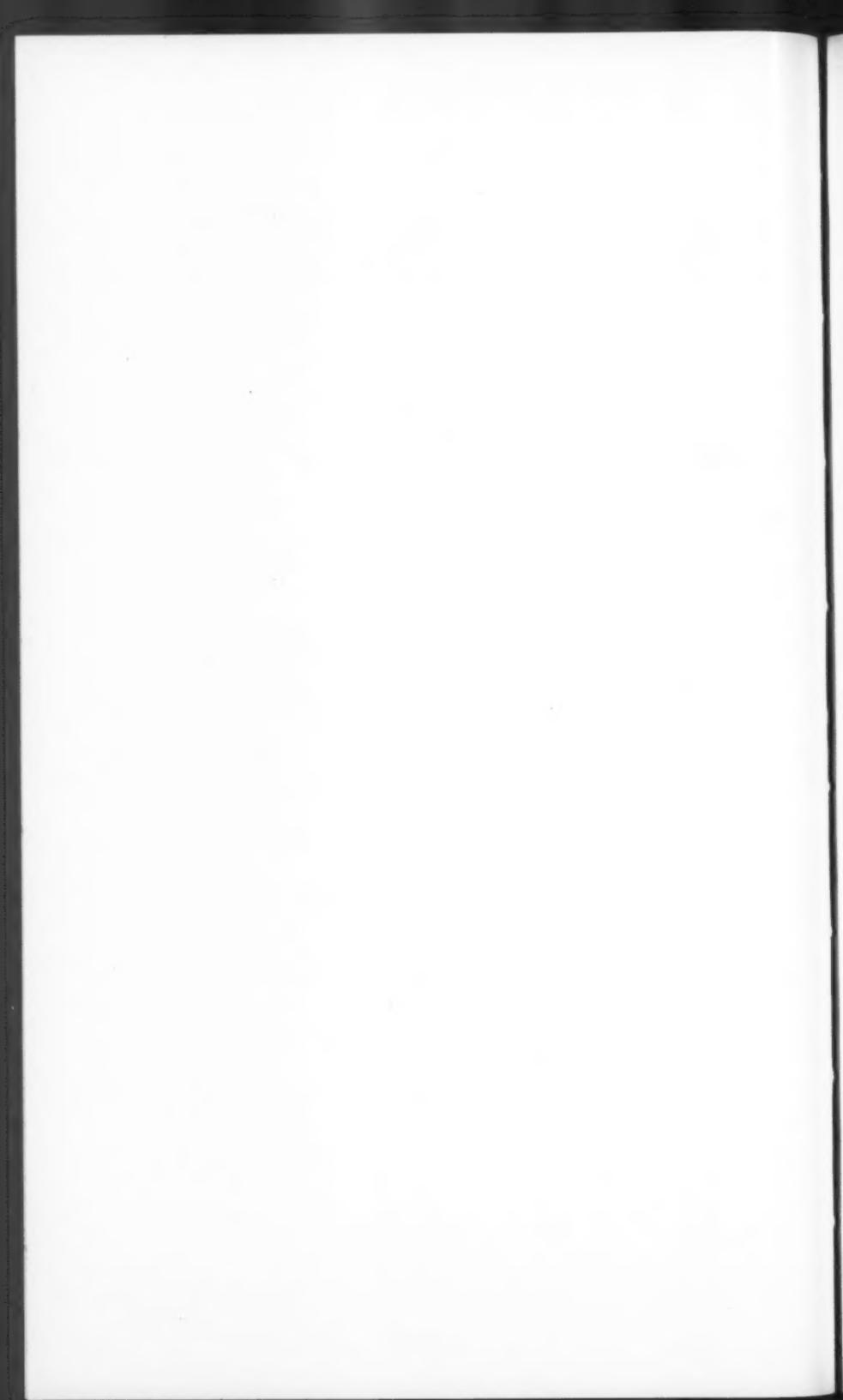
The Cheapside Treasure of jewellery (London Museum Catalogues 2, *The Cheapside Hoard of Elizabethan and Jacobean Jewellery*, London, 1928), datable *circa* 1610 to 1620, is of great help for placing and dating the British Museum necklace, for the very early-seventeenth-century English jewellery illustrates a fundamental change of taste and a break with the traditions of the Renaissance and Tudor period. The jeweller of the sixteenth century was mostly concerned with reproductions of the human figure and derived his ornaments from architectural motives; he aimed at glamour and harmony of colouring, and the perfection of a great variety of techniques, especially of enamelling, and he used precious and semi-precious stones or gems to increase the total gorgeous effect. The seventeenth-century artist, on the other hand, in obedience to a different taste, used all ornaments as setting for the precious stones, and he therefore abandoned the reproductions of portraits and scenes and their contour of closed geometrical shapes (e.g. round hat badges).

A striking example of this evolution of taste between the Elizabethan period and the seventeenth century is afforded by the Cheapside treasure. The importance of precious and semi-precious stones and their skilful cutting conform with the new fashion; yet the enamelled roses and daisies of the chains show the connexion with Elizabethan tradition, witness the enamelled roses of the famous *Phoenix* jewel in the British Museum (Joan Evans, *English Jewellery*, London, 1921, pl. xix, 6). The noticeable new feature is the gayer colouring and increased use of white enamel. The strong and somewhat heavy contours of the Renaissance period are dissolved in lighter and daintier outlines.

These characteristics of the early-seventeenth-century taste in jewellery are illustrated by the British Museum necklace. The importance of its precious stones as centre of the design is a proof of the new style. But it is to be noted that the use of table-cut diamonds held in position by a collet or flange turned down over the edge of the stone is still the conventional method of stone setting as used in all Renaissance jewels; for a change in this respect takes place only after the discovery in Holland of the method of rose-cutting about 1641, which led to a revolution in the use of all precious stones, especially the diamond. The black enamel on the scrolls on the



Jewelled and enamelled necklace of the Stuart Period, British Museum



front of the necklace adds to its somewhat conventional character, but it is really the enamel-work on the back that indicates the actual period to which it belongs.

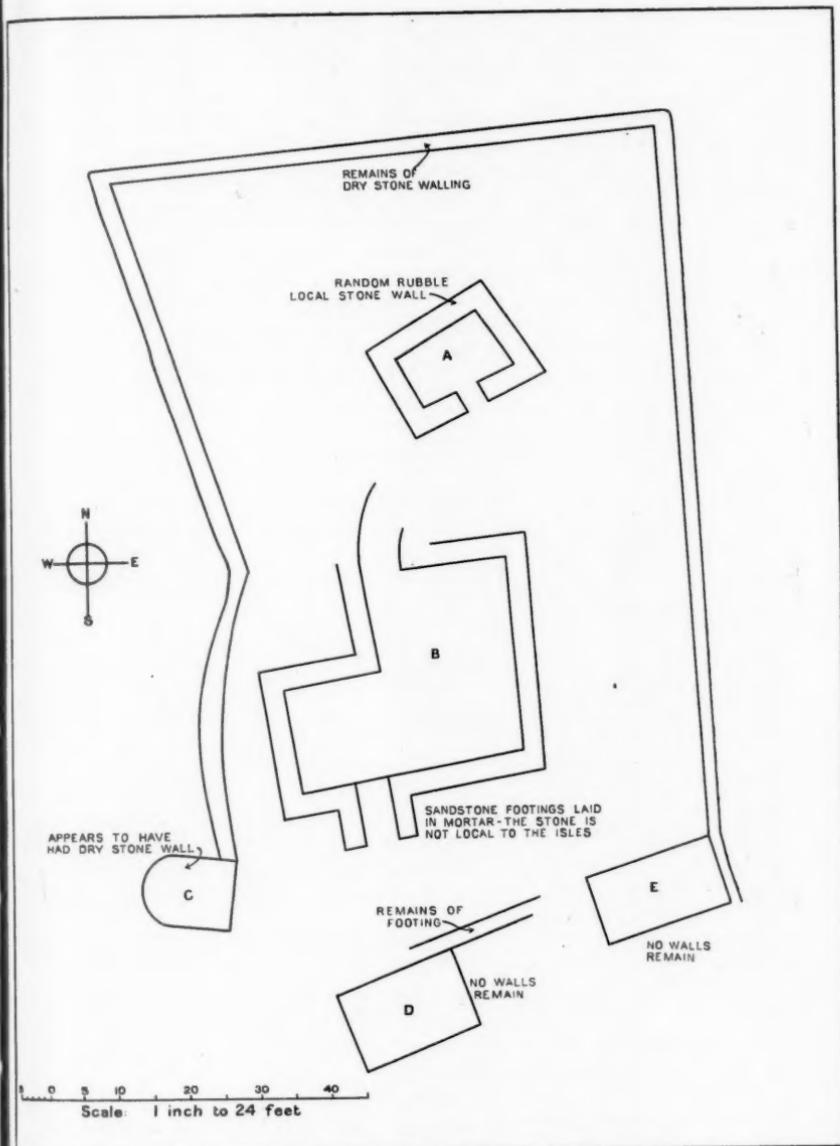
Here white enamel covers all the golden links. The technique of enamelling, if compared with that of the Cheapside treasure, is new; the floral design is painted with enamel colours on the enamelled ground, and pattern and ground alike retain their brilliance after firing. This process, which allows the artist to paint on enamel just as on paper, had been introduced by the French school of Blois, and is claimed to be the invention of Jean Toutin about 1635 and to have reached its perfection under Petitot and Gribelin. This technique, chiefly used for watch-cases, was also successfully employed for miniature-cases, gem-settings, and jewellery. French artists working at the court of Charles I (Petitot, Le Blon, Bordier, Bouquet) introduced this procedure in this country as well as their engraved pattern books (Nicholas Cochin, *Livre nouveau de fleurs très util pour l'art d'orfèvrerie*, 1645; Gilles Legare, *Livres des ouvrages d'orfèvrerie*, 1663, etc.).

The scrollwork and tulip pattern are both typical of this taste. The scrollwork so often met with in Renaissance jewellery, e.g. Holbein's designs for jewellery (Reid, *Designs for Goldsmiths by H. Holbein*, London, 1869), changes into a playful daintiness first seen on the chains in the Cheapside hoard. The tulip on the pendant is the symbol of 'Tulipomania', the veneration of this flower, which, culminating in Holland about 1635, spread thence all over Europe. It is the period of the floral taste in every branch of applied art. Dutch artists created the flower-pieces, and it is as manifestations of this same taste that Rubens set some of his portraits in a wreath of flowers by Breughel, and that Simon Hackett (Londini) decorated a watch-case with the portrait of Henrietta Maria in a floral border (F. J. Britten, *Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers*, London, 1932, figs. 249-50). In search for close parallels to the enamelling of our necklace the nearest resemblance can be found in a miniature case in the coll. Dyson Perrins (Joan Evans, *E.J.* 1921, pl. xxv, 3), which is decorated with flowers likewise painted on a white enamel ground; there are also two watches to be mentioned: (i) The Victoria and Albert Museum has a watch signed by *Jaques Huon a Paris* (G. H. Baillie, *Watches*, etc., London, 1929, pl. xxxiii, 3) which is enclosed in a case showing pink flowers in painted enamel on a black enamel ground, while (ii) in the British Museum is a watch by D. Bouquet (G. H. Baillie, *Watches*, etc., 1929, pl. xxxiv, 1) that also has flower decoration on a black enamel ground, though it differs from the enamel on the necklace by the slight relief of its enamel paintings.

It is almost impossible to claim the necklace for either England or France. We must bear in mind that French and other foreign artists were employed by the English court, thereby giving to all English jewellery a somewhat international character. Portraits of the English society of the period do not give much assistance. Van Dyck's work showed that the long chains of the Renaissance were in his day abandoned in favour of a short necklace, but his pictures suggest that in these necklaces pearls were more fashionable than gems. The nearest representation of a necklace like ours is that worn by Saskia on Rembrandt's portraits of his first wife.

Owing to the war, there is little possibility of further research, and, in particular, of tracing seventeenth-century pattern-books. All that may be said in conclusion is that the necklace dates from the second quarter of the seventeenth century and might well be claimed to be English, although the possibility of its French origin cannot be overlooked altogether.

Celtic Monastery on St. Helen's, Isles of Scilly.—Mr. C. A. Radford contributes the following: Mr. H. C. Cotton, acting on a suggestion of the Lord Proprietor, Major A. Dorrien Smith, has reported to the British Museum as follows: "During a raid the island of St. Helen's was burnt out and the ruins on the enclosed sketch survey were exposed. St. Helen's is a small uninhabited island lying close to Tresco in the Isles of Scilly. The ruins shown on the drawing lie on the sloping ground on the south of St. Helen's and very little of the buildings shows above the footings. Building A has random rubble local stone walls. Building B has traces of a sandstone wall laid in mortar; the stone is similar to that used in Tresco Abbey and is not a local stone. Buildings C, D, and E are only just traceable and appear to have been surrounded by random rubble local stone walls. The group of buildings is surrounded by a dry-stone wall. There is a local story that there was a retreat built on St. Helen's by the abbey in the thirteenth century." While it is impossible to be definite without an examination of the remains, Mr. Cotton's plan and notes suggest certain conclusions. That the buildings are of two periods is shown by the more elaborate plan of B and the different material used in the construction. The use of imported sandstone is clearly connected with the monastery of Tresco and cannot be earlier than the twelfth century. The plan suggests the combined oratory and cell of a hermit. The larger southern portion with its porch was the chapel, while the hermit dwelt in the small northern annex with its curved entrance passage. Originally a wall, probably pierced by a doorway, would have divided the two. The type is interesting and recalls Reginald of Durham's description of the dwelling of St. Godric, the twelfth-century hermit and founder of Finchale. "Secus parietes ecclesiae Beati Johannis Baptiste quandam in longitudinem maceriae oratorii ipsius cellulam confecerat, quae quia quasi dimidiatim divisa domus erat, illi ecclesiae appendicularis erat, et totius culminis ipsius tectum innitebatur super extrebas superficies trabium atque tignorum de australi pariete oratorii procedentium" (*Libellus de Vita*, etc., cap. lxxiii, Surtees Soc., xx, 166). That the hermit on St. Helen's was in some way connected with the community on Tresco is probable. The other buildings in rubble masonry within the enclosure wall belong to an earlier period. The charter of Henry I granting to Tavistock Abbey the churches of Scilly 'et terram sicut unquam monachi aut heremita melius eam tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi' proves that a monastery existed on the islands in *circa* 1050 (Oliver, *Monasticon Dioecesis Exoniensis*, 73). A charter of *circa* 1150-75 mentions islands on which this community held property, among others the 'insula sancti Elidii', the earlier name of the island which later became St. Helen's (*ibid.* 74). The main community then as later was probably settled on Tresco, but a subsidiary, possibly a retreat for hermits, is fully in keeping with our knowledge of Celtic monasticism (cf.



Celtic Monastery on St. Helen's, Isles of Scilly

A a

Adamnan, *Vita S. Columbae*, iii, 23). The plan on St. Helen's may best be compared with the Welsh monastery on Ynys Seiriol (Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, *Anglesey*, pp. 142-3). In both cases the enclosure wall appears to be contemporary with the cells of the monks. It is in no sense defensive as were the earlier cashels taken over by Irish communities like Inishmurray, but is designed to shut off even the sight of the world so that seeing only the sky the minds of the inmates might be turned to higher things (Bede, *Vita*, cap. 17 in Colgrave, *Two Lives of St. Cuthbert*, p. 216). Another resemblance with Ynys Seiriol is the small fields, where the monks cultivated their grain (cf. Bede, *Vita*, cap. 19; *ibid.* 220). Traces of these were noted on St. Helen's a hundred years ago, though the island was then waste (Gilbert, *Historical Survey of Cornwall*, ii, 455, 1820). The exact date of the remains cannot be established, but there is no reason to doubt that the monastery existed long before 1050. Of St. Elidius or St. Lyda the patron and founder practically nothing is known. William of Worcester says that he was the son of a king and also records his burial in the island.

Stone chisels from Wood Walton, Huntingdonshire.—Dr. J. R. Garrood, Local Secretary for Huntingdonshire, sends the following: The implements described (pl. LIX) are surface finds from Castle Hill Farm, from whence also come chipped and polished axes, a bronze dagger, and a socketed adze (*Trans. Camb. & Hunts. Arch. Soc.*, vol. v, pt. v). The site is part of the peninsula of high land whose summit is Higney and is nearly surrounded by fen (O.S. XIV NW. Hunts.).

1. A chisel of ochreous-coloured flint chipped all over, ground and polished at the semicircular cutting end which is in the plane of greatest width but nearer one face than the other. The chisel is of pointed oval section with battered edges. Length 13.2 cm. Maximum width 2.5 cm. Maximum thickness 1.8 cm. Site, the field called Banks.

2. A chisel of similar shape but less symmetrically formed, the cutting edge is squarer and markedly nearer one face than the other. The polish extends at a few points half-way up the implement, and the edges are ground for rather less than half-way; the upper portions are battered. The surface is dull light yellowish-brown. Length 13 cm. Maximum width 2.7 cm. Max. thickness 1.8 cm. From Gravel Pits field. The material is a rather cherty flint.

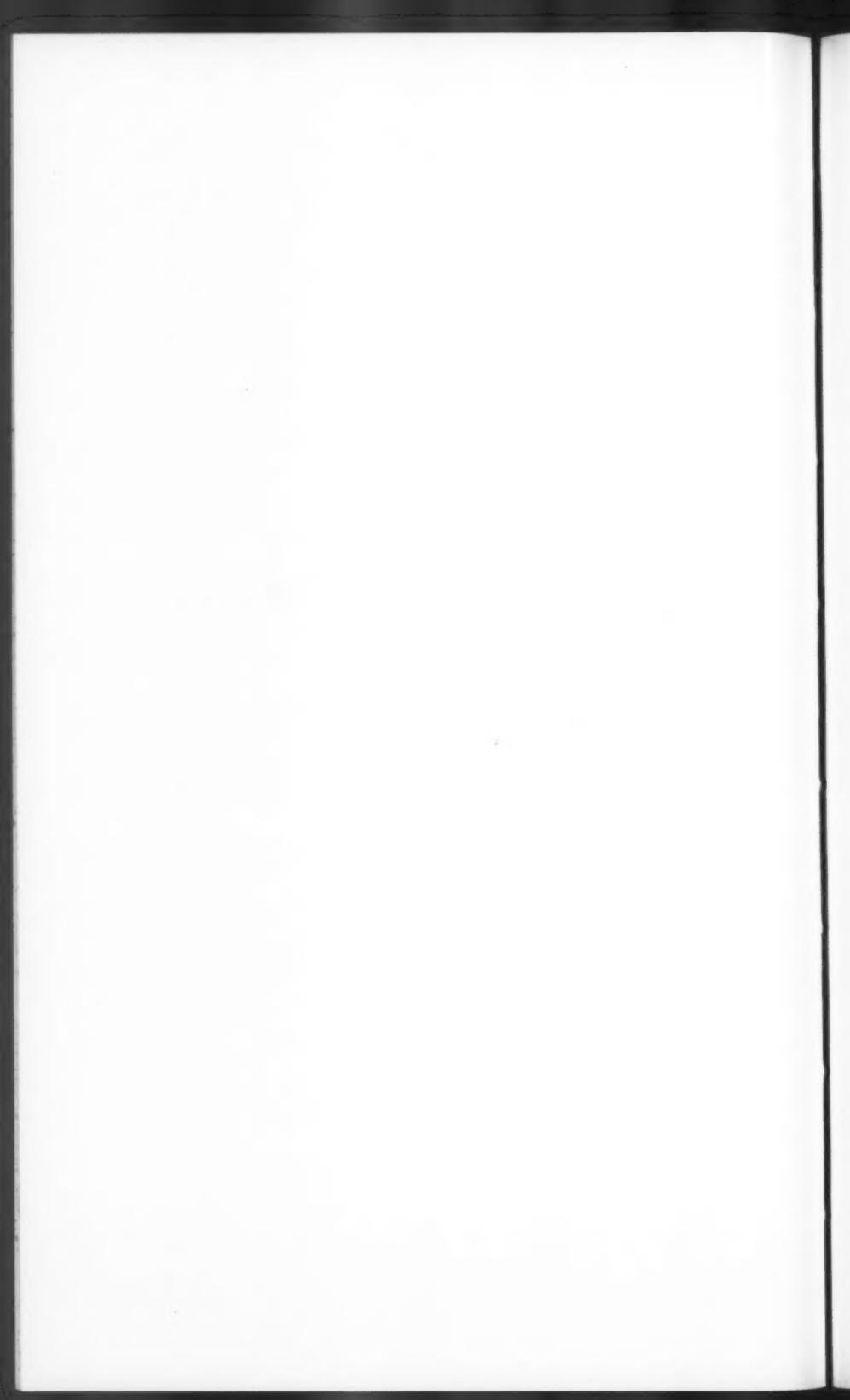
3. Part of a flint chisel grey-brown with yellow patches. The semi-circular cutting end is ground and polished; this extends upwards on the high parts. One face is much flatter than the other and the cutting edge is much nearer to this. Length 6.7 cm. Width 2.7 cm. Thickness 1.5 cm. The implement has similar proportions and was probably the same length as the others. From Gravel Pits field.

Chisels have been found associated with other flint implements of the Bronze Age (*Antiq. Journ.* xviii, 283). One of similar shape and almost the same size was found at Canewdon, Essex, with flint axes, one splayed out at the cutting edge in the Bronze Age fashion. In this case, like ours, the cutting end was the narrower (*Antiq. Journ.* xi, 58).

From our site come also a bronze dagger, socketed adze, tanged and



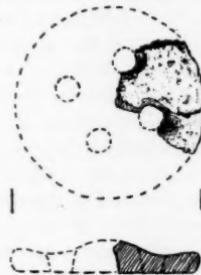
2 3 1
Stone chisels from Wood Walton, Huntingdonshire (1)



barbed arrow-heads, and flint axes of ordinary Neolithic type (*Trans. Camb. & Hunts. Arch. Soc.* vol. v, pt. v).

The implements are chance finds from the surface of a site which has been occupied from the Neolithic to the present time, so exact dating is not possible, but Middle Bronze Age seems to be the most likely.

Object of gritted hand-made ware from Ashtead, Surrey.—Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., contributes the following: The object illustrated is of coarse, flint-gritted, hand-made ware, and was found in association with Hallstatt-Iron Age A pottery at the occupation site in the garden of 'The



Old Quarry', Ashtead, Surrey (for a description of the pottery, v. *Surrey A.C.* xli, 93-7). Its estimated diameter is 4½ in., and it may have been a pot-lid. This site has recently produced a fragment of an Iron Age loom-weight, of burnt clay, of the normal triangular type, perforated for suspension at the corners (for a similar loom-weight from St. Martha's Hill, Guildford, v. *Surrey A.C.* xlivi, pl. XIII).

A Sebilian Chipping Site in Lower Egypt.—Flying-Officer R. Grace contributes the following note: Abou Sueir is situated about 15 miles west of Ismailia on the Sweet Water Canal which runs from Cairo to Ismailia. In 1940, just outside this small village, the writer came upon surface indications of a near-by Stone Age site. Further investigations, in the embankments of a small cutting, revealed thousands of flakes, cores, and implements *in situ*. These were identified later as Sebilian, a culture of several phases evolved from the Diminutive Levallois which in Egypt shows definite signs of specialization, thus linking the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. There is no positive evidence of the Mousterian phase in Egypt at all. The Sebilian was first discovered in the Kom Ombo basin in Upper Egypt; but this is the first time it has been found, *in situ*, in Lower Egypt, and a certain amount of interest is permissible with regard to the geographical position of the site, situated as it is at the entrance of the Wadi Toumilat, a natural passage-way between Egypt and Sinai.

With regard to the material there appear to be two outstanding but typical features worthy of comment. The first in connexion with the cores: nearly all of these show both ends having prepared platforms and reverse

bulbs of percussion indicating where flakes have been struck from both ends. The second feature referred to is the numbers of discs, some showing very neat workmanship. These discs rather resemble miniature Mousterian tortoise cores, the upper surface in most specimens showing the cortex with steep flaking round the edges. The other surface is worked all over and in nearly all cases an attempt to detach a large flake (Mousterian fashion) has been made. In some cases this flake has plunged through and taken a heavy double-edged piece of the disc—there is reason to believe this is intentional, as an intensive study of the Levallois and the evolved Sebilian phases will show. In other cases the flake has come off neatly, leaving the disc with working all the way round on both surfaces. A few of them show this flake coming off very short. The largest disc has no longer diameter than 3 in. Amongst the thousands of flakes, varying from a length of $\frac{1}{10}$ in. to about 4 in., only a few showed secondary working.

A paper on this discovery was read by P. Bovier-Lapierre to Institut d'Égypte on May 20th, 1940, and a short account, with some drawings, has been included in Professor Huzayyin's latest book (*The Old World and Egypt in Prehistory*) on the Stone Ages, which is now in the press.

Professors Amer, Director General of Antiquities, and Huzayyin of the Geography Department, Fouad I^{er} University, Cairo, are examining and publishing the entire 'find' at the present moment.

Reviews

Prehistoric England. By GRAHAME CLARK, F.S.A. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 120. Batsford. 1940. 8s. 6d.

Dr. Grahame Clark's object is to make known to layfolk the life of prehistoric man in England. Merely to say that he has succeeded admirably would be to belittle his effort. The book is written in his usual lucid style and each chapter is stamped with convincing authority.

Although the author's aim is to reach the general public by a series of bright and skilfully drawn pictures of our prehistoric forerunners engaged in their various activities, excavators and inquirers owe Dr. Clark a debt of gratitude for so using the materials they have provided that these are made to fall into their proper place and give a broader significance to the archaeologists' researches. It is felt, therefore, that *Prehistoric England* must rank as a manual besides being a most welcome and readable addition to our bibliography.

In the preface Dr. Clark with characteristic fairness pays tribute to all those who have laboured obscurely to produce vital but unspectacular results which have so often been the sure foundations of the more conspicuous superstructures erected by others. The introduction recapitulates on conventional lines our prehistory from the Lower Palaeolithic until the Late Iron Age invasions. The author then proceeds to show how this survey is achieved by describing with an extraordinary amount of detail how prehistoric man coped with everyday problems.

Few of the aspects of prehistoric life, as they have been revealed by discoveries, seem to have been overlooked by Dr. Clark, who also mentions most of our illuminating English sites. With customary ability he outlines early man's development as evidenced by relics indicating the quest for food, methods of preparing it, prehistoric industries and crafts, trade and communications, and defences. The subject of dwellings is treated by the author in a manner which deserves careful attention and should stimulate inquiry in a field which offers great scope. From monuments, sepulchral deposits, and ornaments he has summed up virtually all that is to be deduced of prehistoric man's religious notions.

By stressing some of the less pleasing features of life in prehistoric times Dr. Clark might perhaps have made more of man's steadily growing ingenuity in dealing with the many difficulties which beset him. Far from being a criticism, this is an expressed wish that the developing capability of man to meet situations by the exercise of intelligence, rather than by instinct, should be considered in anthropological studies.

Among the beautiful photographs which lavishly illustrate the book a number of remarkably clear aerial views show effectively how the most modern methods are pressed into the service of archaeological science. The line figures are equally well chosen, and, though (as is the case with

several photographs of objects) some are without a scale, there is usually an indication of or textual reference to dimensions.

Besides the desirability of showing scales with representations of objects, it is thought that a work of this character intended primarily for the layman, however discerning he be, would be enhanced by the inclusion of a glossary. Assuredly, the critical reader will seek an explanation of the author's statement (p. 64) that a lead pig from the Mendip mines bears the inscription 'Claudius 49 A.D.'

Messrs. Batsford are to be congratulated warmly on including this work in their popular 'British Heritage' series to which it is so signal and pleasing an addition. As a production, and despite its low price, it is in keeping with the consistently high standard of their press. We may well be thankful to Dr. Clark and his publishers for helping so materially during war-time to keep alive our archaeological interests and for advancing knowledge of our early island cultures.

A. D. L.

Alumni Cantabrigienses. Part II. From 1752 to 1900. Volume I. Abbey —Challis. Compiled by J. A. VENN. 10 x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xii + 550. Cambridge, at the University Press. 1940. £7. 10s.

The introduction to the first volume of *Alumni Cantabrigienses* compares the difficulties of the work with those met with by Joseph Foster in compiling *Alumni Oxonienses*. The problem set by the less complete matriculation registers of Cambridge, we are told, was solved by drawing on the College admission registers and on many outside sources, the list of which alone is enough to show that Dr. Venn has set himself a far higher standard of biographical and genealogical editing than his forerunner at Oxford. To say this is not to disparage Foster. It is proper and natural that the later editor should start where the earlier left off. Moreover, in the interval between the two works much source material has been edited, while most generous support from the Syndics of his University Press has enabled Dr. Venn to employ and train over a period of years an ample editorial staff.

But whatever the reasons for the great advance of Venn over Foster it will be surprising if Oxford is not now spurred into competitive revision. Foster was content with a brief entry of the name, parentage, age, date of matriculation, College, and date and details of degree of each of his Alumni; and if he could add to these that they were clergymen and held such and such cures, or barristers and members of such and such Inns of Court, or were notable figures in history, he was well content—although to the majority of his entries he could not in the nature of the case make such additions.

Dr. Venn gives us of course all this; and to it he can usually add much fuller detail of parentage, place and date of birth or baptism, school, university career, and in a remarkably high proportion of cases a short but sufficient biographical summary with particulars of death, will, and the like. Unlike Foster he quotes sources for all his statements.

As much detail has indeed been given in smaller collections, for example

the registers of some schools and of some individual colleges both at Oxford and Cambridge. But that this standard of detail should be achieved in the biographies of so vast a number of persons (140,000, we are told) over so great a range of time conveys a welcome assurance that the age of monumental compilations is not past. Not only is the number of persons dealt with nearly five times as great as that comprised in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, but it must be remembered that a high proportion of them are persons wholly unknown to history and therefore the harder to identify.

In the present volume it is questionable whether or not this latter class includes the 'Commissary of Transport in Abyssinia, 1868' from St. John's, who 'claimed to be the father of Princess Clovis Bonaparte, daughter-in-law of Prince Jerome Bonaparte', but 'lost money and finally became an inmate of Enfield Workhouse Infirmary', where he died in 1907; or the fellow-commoner from the same college who was 'well known latterly for his pertinacity in bringing forward, session after session, a bill to prohibit window-cleaning by females'; or the Caius man who 'climbed Scaw Fell on two successive days at the age of 81'; or the Corpus man who on going down took a suite of apartments opposite Trinity College where he gave dinners which were 'frequent and generally riotous'; or the clergyman from Christ's who is 'said to have been able to eat a leg of mutton at a sitting'.

For these lighter touches amid the solid mass of facts and dates one is as grateful as for the comparable footnotes in the *Complete Peerage*—another great corpus of private history now nearing completion, alongside which the *Victoria County History* and the *History of Parliament* as well as the subject of this review take their places. All these Titans, with lesser workers of the same kind, draw in some degree on one another, but in much greater measure draw independently on substantially the same range of sources. One is moved to wonder if the waste of labour which this involves could not be saved by some cooperative scheme of biographical indexing, shared between all such enterprises, to their own advantage and that of scholarship alike.

A. R. W.

The Place-names of Nottinghamshire. English Place-name Society, vol. xvii.

By J. E. B. GOVER, ALLEN MAWER, and F. M. STENTON. 9×6.
Pp. xlii + 348. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1940. 21s.

Nottinghamshire is the fourteenth county the place-names of which have been dealt with fully and learnedly by the English Place-name Society. This, the Society's seventeenth, volume follows the general lines and maintains the high standard of scholarship that we have learnt to expect in their publications. The greater part of the volume is devoted to the consideration of the place-names of the county taken parish by parish, the field and minor names being dealt with at some length in a separate section. There are also sections on river-names, on the elements found in Nottinghamshire place-names and their distribution, and on personal names compounded in place-names, together with an index and four distribution maps.

It is no disparagement of the volume as a whole to say that, to the general reader, the Introduction, in which the historical significance of the place-names of Nottinghamshire is explained, will prove the most interesting part. The authors show that the distribution of place-names of an ancient type (the number is comparatively small) confirms the archaeological evidence that the settlement of Nottinghamshire began with the occupation of the Trent valley. Later immigrants preferred to go up the Trent, settling in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, rather than to develop the uninviting hinterland away from the river valley. Except near the river, early place-names are almost entirely absent.

The division, in the ninth century, of eastern Mercia amongst the members of the Danish army profoundly affected the place-names of Nottinghamshire. A large number of its place-names are of Danish origin—more than a superficial survey would show, for many settlements possessing Danish names have survived only as farms or hamlets. The district of predominant Danish influence is the western part of the county, where the signs of Anglian settlement are the least strongly marked. Hybrid names are frequently met with. Those compounded of a Scandinavian personal name with the English element *tūn* are common, especially in areas of Anglian settlement. The precise significance of hybrid names of this sort is hard to determine, but the authors suggest that they probably denote English villages acquired by Danish owners at the time of the parcelling out of eastern Mercia. Some Anglian names show Danish influence in their development; Scaftworth, Screveton, Fiskerton, and Askham are found where the normal development would have been Shaftworth, Shreveton or Shrewton, Fisherton, and Asham.

The great bulk of the place-names of Nottinghamshire are of either English or Danish origin. Celtic names are few, French fewer still, as might *a priori* be expected.

The editors draw attention in the Preface to some of the difficulties which have arisen from the final preparation of this volume under war-time conditions. It reflects the highest credit on editors, authors, and publishers, and on the English Place-name Society, that those very real difficulties have left no overt mark on this volume.

FRANK W. JESSUP

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 29th May 1941. Mr. A. W. Clapham, President, in the chair. Mr. Maurice W. Barley was admitted Fellow.

The President announced that he had appointed Mr. John Winter Crowfoot to be a Vice-President of the Society.

Mr. C. A. R. Radford, F.S.A., read a paper on Castle Dor, an Arthurian site in Cornwall.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned until Thursday, 30th October 1941.

Obituary Notices

SIR ARTHUR EVANS, who died at Youlbury, near Oxford, on 11th July 1941, was elected a Fellow in 1875. He served on the Council in 1884, 1890, and 1895, was Vice-President 1900-4 and 1909-13, and President 1914-19. Since 1938 he had been the Senior Fellow of the Society. Tributes will appear in the next number of the *Journal*.

RALPH GRIFFIN died on 6th September 1941 in his 87th year. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1909 and from 1921 to 1929 was Secretary. It is hoped to publish a notice by Mr. Louis Clarke in the next number of this *Journal*.

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